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Hongkong Daily Press

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	O		O		No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	P		O		P		O		No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	8.58	9.15	10.00	12.00	1.15	—	2.35	2.55	3.20	4.30	5.40	7.58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yanmat. Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	—	9.25	10.10	12.09	1.23	—	2.31	—	4.38	5.42	7.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	—	9.38	10.20	12.21	1.29	—	2.43	—	5.06	6.08	7.53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei ...3p.	7.15	—	—	—	—	9.53	10.33	12.34	1.48	—	2.68	—	5.04	6.18	8.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marks Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	—	9.55	10.37	12.38	1.59	—	3.00	—	5.08	6.17	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wankin Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	12.48	2.02	—	3.10	—	5.18	6.27	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shen-shui Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.53	12.53	2.04	—	3.15	3.14	5.23	6.23	8.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shen-shui Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	12.59	2.13	2.55	3.21	3.20	5.29	6.38	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton Arr.	—	12.40	—	—	—	5.48	—	—	—	6.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Whisky
of Quality
from the oldest
distillers in the
world

Haig
THE FATHER OF ALL SCOTCH WHISKIES



SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
HONG KONG.



"So Healthy & Vigorous"

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler,
the well-known scientist,
writes:

"The user of Sanatogen
is richly rewarded in
freedom from languor,
a gain of strength and
activity, alertness of
mind and a rapid re-
stitution of the ability
in plan and execution."

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt.,
the famous novelist,
writes:

"I have used Sanatogen
with extraordinary bene-
fit. It feeds the nerves,
increases the energy and
giving fresh vigour to
the over-worked body
and mind."

"And to think that a short time
ago he was one of those nervous,
plodding men of whom nobody takes
much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now.
He simply radiates energy and power."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of
the blood and nerves those elements—
phosphorus and albumin—from which
bodily health and nerve-strength are
derived. Scientific research has proved
beyond doubt that Sanatogen in-
creases the number of red blood cells
enormously, viz. 80,000 per c.mm. in
one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight
(figures supplied by one of the
leading hospitals). And in the *Medical
Echo*, of March 1924, a physician
published the following graph:

Sanatogen
commenced
Average increase of red blood corpuscles
in 80 cases treated with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen
for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

A REALLY NEW RAY.

INDIAN PHYSICIST'S DISCOVERY.

The world has been thrilled so
repeatedly by accounts of rays more
or less sinister that had just been
or were about to be discovered, that
an account of a really new ray is
now apt to be received with resig-
nation of scepticism. There is no
necessity for restraint in welcoming
the new ray discovered by Professor
C. V. Raman, F.R.S., who occupies
the Chair of Physics in the Uni-
versity of Calcutta. In an inaugural
address delivered to the South
Indian Science Association at
Bangalore on March 16th last, Pro-
fessor Raman gave the first general
account of his discovery. "Since then
his observations have been com-
pletely confirmed by Professor R.
W. Wood, the eminent American
physicist; and Professor M. N.
Saha, of Allahabad, has just point-
ed out that they are the verification
of a prediction made by Smekal
from certain researches of Einstein
and Ehrenfest published in 1923.

Raman has discovered that if a
transparent substance is illumina-
ted by a very intense beam of light
of a single colour or wave-length
the rays of light coming from the
illuminated substance are not all of
the same colour or wave-length as
the incident beam. New rays dif-
ferent in wave-length from the
incident rays are manufactured by
the molecules of the transparent
substance. These new rays are
different for different substances,
and for every variety of material. A new
kind of "finger-print" for every
different sort of matter is obviously
of immense importance. Apart from
the importance of the new rays in
the problem of the structure of
materials, they have great theoretic
interest. In the researches of
Einstein, Ehrenfest, and Smekal
aforementioned, the possibility of
such rays was foreshadowed by the
help of the quantum theory. Thus
the relations of these new rays to
their parent beams are determined
by quantum conditions. As both
parent beam and new rays are in
many cases in the visible region of
light, it is clear that new evidence
has been obtained that ordinary
light is a quantum or particulate
phenomenon. It is amusing that
light-waves should be proved to be
more than ever like particles, just
at the time when M. de Broglie,
Dr. Davisson, and Professor G. P.
Thomson had been emphasising at
Glasgow the wave characteristics of
particles such as electrons.

The Real Colour Of The Sky.

The nature of the new rays may
perhaps be made clearer by de-
scribing some of the familiar effects
obtained when beams of light are
passed through transparent sub-
stances. Everyone has noticed that
the sky, fine tobacco smoke, and the
hills are blue. These effects are
due to the scattering of sunlight by
the fine dust and molecules in the
air. The various coloured rays of
which sunlight is composed fall on
the particles and molecules in the
air, throwing them into a state of
vibration. The vibrating particles
and molecules send forth other rays
similar to the ones that strike them,
but in a different direction, the
difference in direction being made
greater for blue than for red rays.
If we look towards the sun, its red
rays approaching us are much less
scattered sideways than the blue
rays. If we look away from the
sun, that is, towards the sky, we
see the blue rays from the sun that
have reached us by a roundabout
route. They did not start out to-
wards us, but to our side, where
they encountered particles that de-
flected them towards us. In a way,
the whole sky in daylight is an ex-
tended image of the sun. The blue
light of the sky is apparent only
because borrowed from the sun. The
colour of the sky is visible at night
and is, of course, nearly black. The
colours of sunset and sunrise are
also due to scattering. When the
sun is low its rays have to travel
through a great stretch of atmo-
sphere before they reach us. By the
time that they arrive, the mole-
cules and particles of the atmo-
sphere have scattered all the blue
rays out of them to the side, leaving
shades of red and pink and orange.
It is important to realise that all
these phenomena depend merely on
the change of direction of coloured
rays and not on the change of the
actual colour of the rays. Raman
has discovered that when light is
scattered new rays appear of colour
different from that of the incident
beam.

Parallel With Fluorescence.

The known optical phenomenon
having some similarity to this is
that of fluorescence, which is res-
tricted to a comparatively small
number of substances and has an
intensity of activity of an order
quite different from that of Raman's
phenomenon. In fluorescence a
body shines with a colour different
from that of the light by which it
is illuminated. For instance, many
dye-stuffs absorb with a colour dif-
ferent from that of the light illu-
minating them. This principle has
been applied to the detection of
flaws in fabrics by illuminating them
with ultra-violet light. If the fabric
is defective spots quite invisible to
the naked eye may be made to shine
brightly under the ultra-violet light.
Raman's phenomenon may be de-
scribed as delicate and universal,
while fluorescence is coarse and
special.

(Continued on next column).

MRS. NEFF SUFFERING FOR SIX YEARS WITH MANY AILMENTS.

THE POO ON CHINESE HERB TREATMENT MADE A COM- PLETE RECOVERY.

Mrs. Eva Neff, wife of Mr. W. T.
Neff, a Modesto Real Estate Broker
of 324, Pine Street, Modesto Cal.,
U.S.A., hands and feet were swollen
to twice the normal size; stomach
bloated, severe pains in chest
and other complaints. She
was unable to get relief or benefit
from any other source. After tak-
ing the Poo On Chinese Herbs, she
is enjoying the first real good
health in six years. She says:—
"For the past six years my hands
and feet were swollen to almost
twice their natural size; my bones
pained severely day and night
feeling cold and numb, my stomach
was bloated and the pains through
my head and eyes never left me,
and for the past three months I
had a severe pain in my chest, my
heart also gave me much trouble
with pains and at times it seemed
to stop beating and I experienced
great difficulty in breathing. I
also had fainting spells and always
felt weak and exhausted. With
these troubles I was suffering also
from constipation and pains in my
head, also from catarrh, and
troubled with cough."

"I tried many doctors and many
kinds of treatments people recom-
mended to me, but could get no
relief, and grew worse month by
month. I finally read in the news-
papers of how Mrs. G. M. Out-
land, of 210 Sunset Boulevard got
relief through using the Poo On
Chinese Herbs, and about Mrs.
C. E. McDaniels, of 605 Sixteenth
St. was restored to health by tak-
ing the Poo On Chinese Herbs. This
led me to phone the Poo On
Chinese Herb Company, making
an appointment with the Chinese
Herbalist. I was immediately im-
pressed by the consultation and
thought there must be some way
of recovering my health. I began
to take the Chinese Herbs getting
some relief the first night and
began improving daily. After tak-
ing the Herbs for four days, my
headaches, pains in my chest, back
and eyes left me. This convinced
me that this was the real treatment
for me to get well. On the fifth
day I returned to the Poo On Herb
Co. for more herbs, and found
several people waiting to see the
Chinese Herbalist. One person in
particular was Mr. C. W. Owen,
who was telling of his condition
before he took treatments with the
Chinese Herbs. His experience
after taking the herbs for two
weeks gave me fresh encouragement
to continue this simple treatment."

"The swelling in my hands and
feet is now gone, and I have no
more pains of any kind, no more
cough or throat trouble. I now
feel real well. I feel better than
I have for the last six years. These
Chinese Herbs have rid me of the
misery that I have suffered."

"I am not in favour of using
my testimonial in the newspapers
but if by so doing, I may help
others who are suffering from like
complaints, I am more than glad
and willing to let people know
what these herbs have done for me."

The practical experience of over
twenty-five years of Yee Poo Lun,
the noted Chinese Herbalist and
founder of the Poo On Herb Co.,
in Modesto Cal., U.S.A. and Hong
Kong, is now within your reach,
if you are suffering from the fol-
lowing diseases:—Catarrh, bron-
chitis, throat and lung trouble,
chronic cough, tuberculosis or
asthma, hay fever, malaria, in-
stomach trouble, indigestion, con-
stipation, torpid fever, gastritis,
piles, diarrhoea, fistula, heart
disease, skin disease, eczema,
scrofula, female trouble, nervous-
ness, insomnia, obesity, kidney
trouble, bladder trouble, lumbago,
bright's disease, diabetes, rheu-
matism, neuralgia, dropsy, dizzi-
ness, headaches, and many other
chronic diseases have been restored
to health and happiness without
poisonous drugs or the knife by the
Chinese Herb Treatment.

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The universal nature of the
Raman effect makes it a discovery
of the first importance. Its study
must lead to further insight into the
connections between waves and
quanta, X-rays and ordinary light,
the spectra of atoms and molecules
and the structure of matter. This
is the second capital discovery by
an Indian physicist in recent years,
the other being the famous tem-
perature theory of ionisation dis-
covered by Professor Saha. Already
Professor Saha has suggested that
the Raman effect will explain cer-
tain peculiarities in the spectra of
new stars (Novae) and the sun.
Raman finds that some of the
scattered rays have a shorter wave-
length than the incident, illuminat-
ing rays. Such an effect might
account for the existence of rays
of very short wave-length in the
atmosphere by successive scattering
of rays from the sun, the wave-
length receiving a step up after each
successive negotiation of a particle
or molecule of air. It is unlikely,
however, that this should be the
explanation of the existence of
Kohlhorster and Millikan's cosmic
rays, since these do not fall in in-
tensity at night, as presumably they
ought to if due to the sun.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

FAMOUS BANK'S REVIEW OF THE PROSPECTS.

Increasing prosperity for British
industry during the autumn is fore-
cast in the monthly review issued
in September by the Westminster
Bank, one of the great banking cor-
porations of Great Britain.

It is indicated that there is now
a prospect of improvement in the
coal industry, that iron and steel
are doing better, and that ship-
building and shipping prospects are
more satisfactory. The survey
states: "The general indications of
trade prospects are as a whole
favourable."

Future In China.

"At the other side of the world
the outlook for a period of political
peace and economic reconstruction
in China is reasonably bright. At
home, the rank and file of trade
unionists have given their emphatic
endorsement to the policy of seek-
ing constructive and co-operative
solutions of problems common to
both capital and labour."

"Finally, it is possible, though by
no means certain, that the autumn
may pass without a rise in the Bank
of England's official discount rate
and a consequent increase in the
cost of financial facilities to British
industry, despite the less favour-
able conditions at present prevail-
ing in New York and other monetary
centres."

The prospects of various indus-
tries are outlined as follows:—
Coal.—There are signs that an
approximate price stability is being
achieved at the present level, and
that a slow increase in production
may be henceforth looked for.

Shipbuilding.—New contracts have
been placed during the past few
weeks in such volume as to ensure
enhanced activity in the main ship-
yards over the autumn and winter
months.

Textiles.—British attention has
lately been directed to the twofold
possibility of greater concentration
on the finer products in which the
national pre-eminence is still mark-
ed, and on a concurrent reduction of
manufacturing and finishing costs.

Agriculture.—This year, thanks
to unusually favourable climatic con-
ditions, has experienced one of the
most successful seasons in recent
history.

Shipping.—The high level of the
world's crops this year is an en-
couraging element in the outlook
for *Iron and Steel*.—Production has
sensibly improved. Engineering has
for some years past shown a gradual
but persistent improvement.

It is only experts, men who have
an inside knowledge of the condi-
tions in each industry, who write
these trade forecasts for a great
bank, and therefore their opinions
are of special value.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Oct. 14th.	
Paris	124.22
Brussels	34.00
Amsterdam	12.10 3/16
Berlin	20.38
Copenhagen	13.19
Vienna	34.515
Helsingfors	192.72
Lisbon	107
Bucharest	47.5/16
Buenos Aires	4.85 1/16
New York	43.90
Geneva	92.62
Milan	15.12
Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	163.11/16
Prague	20.30
Madrid	27.4
Athens	5.59/64
Rio	1/0.1/32
Bombay	1/10.21/32
Yokohama	2/7
Shanghai	2/0
Hong Kong	26
Silver (spot)	26 1/2
Silver (forward)	26.15/16

Yau Chiu Man, D.C.L.

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before—There is a sub-
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Asahi Beer
Invigorating & refreshing.



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HONG KONG.

HONG KONG STOCK

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

OCTOBER 17th, 1928.	
H.K. Banks	\$1.330 sel, 1.320 sa.
Do.	London, 21.40 buy.
Chartered Bank	222 buy.
Mercantile Bank, & B.	234 nom.
Do.	0.241 nom.
P. & O. Bank	214 nom.
East Asia Bank	217 buy.
Canton Insurance	260 nom.
Union Insurance	272 sel.
North China Ins.	11.100 buy.
Yankee Insurance	275 nom.
China Fire Insurance	275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	2800 sel.
Donghai	238 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	227.40 sel.
H.K. Tugs	23 sel.
Indo-China (Def.)	237 buy.
Do.	274 buy.
Shell Transport	115/ nom.
Waterboat	223 buy.
Benguet	224 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	67/ buy.
Langkate (combined)	115/ nom.
Do. (single)	115/ nom.
S'hai. Explorations	115/ nom.
Shanghai Loans	3 buy.
Trench Mines	276 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	233 nom.
China Providents	25.70 sel.
Hongkong	115.156 nom.
New Engineering	115/ buy.
Shanghai Docks	115/ buy.
Two Cottons	115/ buy.
Oriental Cottons	115/ buy.
S'hai. Cottons	115/ buy.
Do.	115/ buy.
H.K. & S. Helms	23.60 nom.
H.K. Lands	237 sel.
Shanghai Lands	115.128 buy.
Humphreys Estates	215.20 buy.
H.K. Realities	24 nom.
H.K. Tramways	223.80 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	213 buy.
Do.	213 buy.
Star Ferries	267 buy.
China Lights (old)	213.35 buy.
Do.	213.30 buy.
Do. (1928 issue)	213.05 nom.

(Continued on next column).



THERE'S A
LONG, LONG TRAIL
of
Bugs, Fleas,
Flies, Beetles,
Mosquitoes,
etc.,
all killed by
KEATING'S
BRITISH
MADE

H.K. Electric (old) \$53.40 buy.
Do. (new) \$52 buy.
Macao Electric \$284 buy.
Telephones \$7.15 buy, cum rights
Do. rights \$5.30 sel, rights
China Buses \$3.20 buy, & sa.
Singapore Traction 12/ nom.
Do. (Prof.) 18/ buy, 19/ sel.
China Sugars 81 nom.
Malayan Sugars 219 buy.
Canton Loos 234 nom.
Cements (combined) \$9.80 sel.
Do. (old) \$9.80 nom.
Do. (new) 215 buy.
H.K. Bases (old) \$7.60 buy, 7 1/2 sa.
Do. (new) 27.55 buy.
United Asbestos 45 nom.
Dairy Farms \$22.40 buy, 22.80 sel.
Watsons \$144 buy.
Der A Wings 21.60 buy.
Lane Onwards 220 buy.
Mackintosh 234 buy.
Sincere 234 buy.
Wm. Powell 234 buy.
H.K. Amusements 234 sel.
H.K. Constructions 211 buy.
B'que Indus. G.S. Bonds 64 1/2 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans 87 prem. buy.
buy.—buyers sel.—sellers sa.—sales;
nom.—nominal.

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POLICY.

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"The Poet of the Piano."

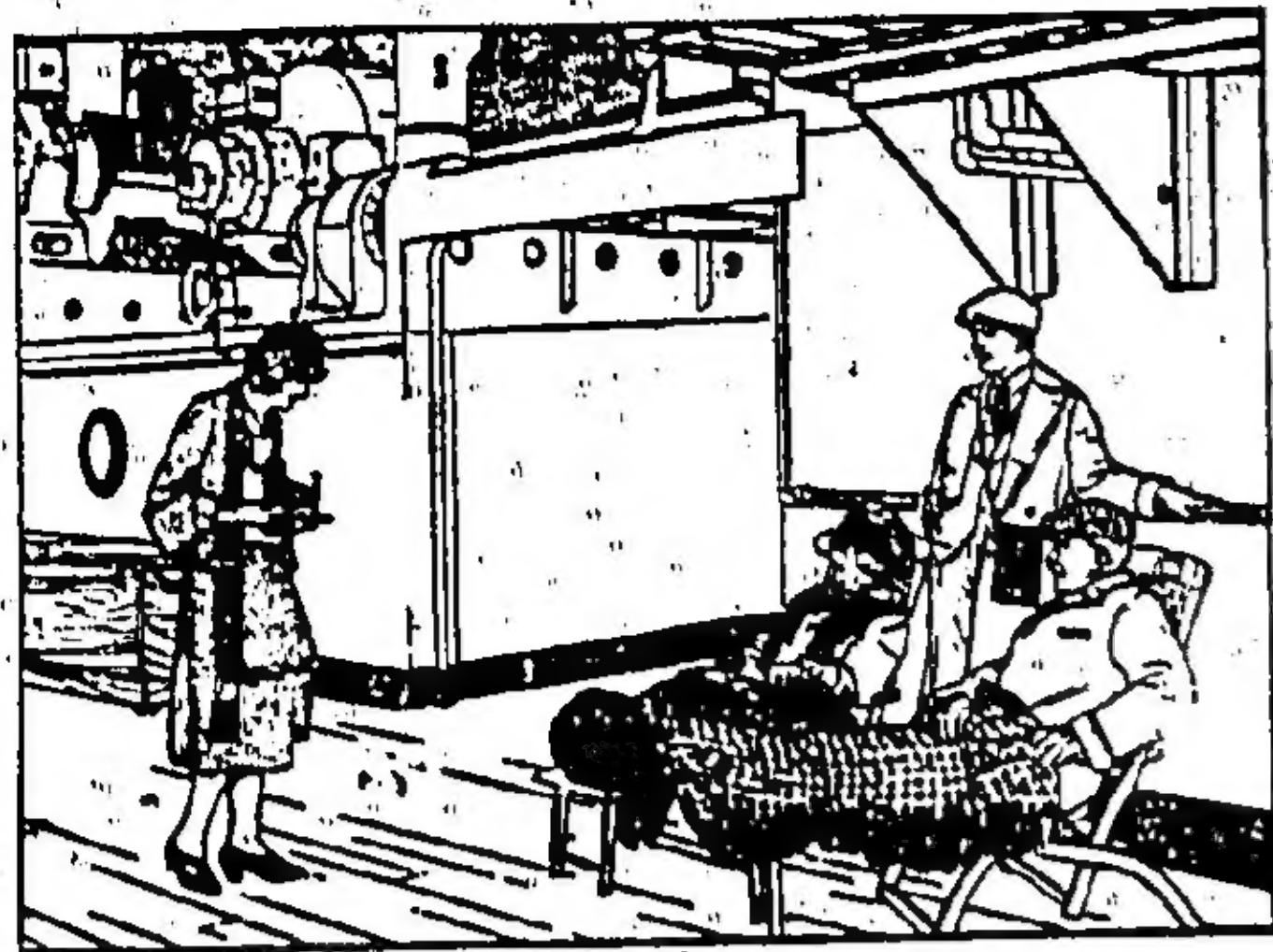
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ON SALE.

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HONG KONG WEEKLY
PRESS, January to June, 1928.

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Tel. C. 1937.

[A.P.S.]

WHY CURZON WAS NOT PREMIER.

THE KING'S VETO DISCLOSED IN A BOOK.

The notable disclosure has been made that the King—exercising the royal prerogative—decided against the late Marquis Curzon's claims on the Premiership when Bonar Law resigned.

This revelation, and a striking account of the dramatic circumstances in which Lord Curzon received the most crushing blow of his career, are outstanding features of the Earl of Ronaldshay's third volume of "The Life of Lord Curzon."

Letters from Bonar Law, touching on the question of his illness and his succession, are quoted.

Mesopotamia.

Lord Ronaldshay also prints notable extracts from other letters from Bonar Law to Curzon, written some months earlier, emphasising his desire to clear out of Mesopotamia, and his view—at the time when the quarrel with the Turks was unsettled—that Great Britain should not go to war for Mosul.

Lord Curzon's chance of being Prime Minister was killed by the fact that he was a peer, and that the Socialist Party, which had become the official Opposition, was at that time unrepresented in the House of Lords. This fact has long been known, but until now it has not been stated that the decision against Lord Curzon was made by the King, although it is obvious that such a decision could only have been made by the Sovereign.

Lord Ronaldshay leaves no doubt on the point. He recalls the circumstances in which Lord Curzon, summoned from the country to London by Lord Stamfordham, the King's secretary, received the knock-down blow.

"The great moment of his life which was to place the crown upon a long and meritorious career of service to the State was, surely, at hand."

"The state of pleasurable anticipation in which he travelled up to town was heightened by the comments of the morning papers. 'I found in the morning Press,' he jotted down, 'an almost unanimous opinion that the choice lay between Baldwin and myself. There was no question as to the immense superiority of my claims, and little doubt as to the intentions of the King. The crowd of Press photographers at Paddington and my house—deceptive and even worthless as these phenomena are—at least indicated the popular belief.'"

"Painful Interview."

"At 2.30 p.m. Lord Stamfordham called at 1, Carlton House-terrace. 'There is no need to dwell upon the interview, which cannot have been anything but painful either to Lord Curzon or to his visitor.'"

"It was Lord Stamfordham's unpalatable task to convey to Lord Curzon the decision of the King that since the Labour Party constituted the official Opposition in the House of Commons and were unrepresented in the House of Lords, the objections to a Prime Minister in the Upper House were insuperable."

Lord Ronaldshay observes that Lord Curzon himself had foreseen such a possibility some years before, and had expressed doubt whether in such circumstances even such an outstanding member of the peerage as the late Marquis of Salisbury could have been Prime Minister.

"Yet," adds the biographer, "in his heart of hearts he could not really bring himself to believe that with his long record of public service behind him he could be passed over. And he asked leave to submit for consideration certain aspects of the case which he thought might not have been given due weight."

"Galling Experience."

"When, however, he learned that it was too late and that Mr. Baldwin had already been summoned to Buckingham Palace, bitterness flooded in upon his soul. And in the account which he committed to paper of this, the most galling experience which life had brought him, he poured out his pent-up feelings in a torrent of agonised despair."

"Such," he exclaimed, "was the reward I received for nearly forty years of public service in the highest offices; such was the manner in which it was intimated to me that the cup of honourable ambition had been dashed from my lips, and that I could never aspire to fill the highest office in the service of the Crown."

Lord Ronaldshay recalls that for some time Bonar Law's health had not been good, and early in April 1923 Lord Curzon "wrote in some alarm from Tours, where he was himself undergoing his cure, inquiring if there was any foundation for the stories which were in circulation. The Prime Minister's [Bonar Law's] reply was reassuring."

"Your rumour is without foundation. I have not been up to the mark for a month or six weeks, but I have no intention of resigning unless my health should make it impossible to continue."

Bonar Law, nevertheless, observed Lord Ronaldshay found it again.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' WAITING LISTS.

CRADLE ENTRIES FOR ETON.

Summer holidays for thousands of boys and girls ended last month in England with the reopening of the public schools and boarding schools. Most of the public schools will have their accommodation taxed to the fullest extent. Such schools as Eton, Winchester, Rugby, Wellington, and Charterhouse have waiting lists extending over several years. Some of the newcomers to Eton were entered for the college while still in their cradles. Owing to the length of the waiting list, this is their first opportunity of becoming Eton boys.

"At present Eton's waiting list covers ten years," an official of a scholastic agency told a Press representative. "At other leading public schools, there are waiting lists over periods of six or eight years. It is, however, possible to get a boy into a public school more easily now than was the case a few years ago. This is mainly due to new schools having been opened and to existing schools having extended their accommodation by instituting new houses. At least two or three new public schools, each with accommodation for 400 boys, have been started in the last few years, and they are almost full. Another reason why parents have less difficulty in getting their sons into public schools is that not so many boys of the right age are available. During the war there were fewer marriages, and, in consequence, fewer children born."

"Girls' schools are very busy places in these days. The old idea of employing a private governess is dying out, and girls are packed off to boarding school at 12 or 13 years of age. One or two of the best girls' schools have waiting lists."

necessary to take a rest abroad, and Lord Curzon, having returned from Tours, found himself called on to preside at meetings of the Cabinet pending the Prime Minister's return.

"Crowning Ambition."

"News of the Prime Minister's health did not improve," it is added, "and when it became known that, instead of returning to England, he had been advised to take a sea voyage, it was natural enough that Lord Curzon's friends should be telling him that the crowning ambition of his life was about to see fulfilment."

The results of Bonar Law's voyage were disappointing, and afterwards he wrote: "During the trip on board the boat I was very miserable, suffering pain all the time; but I trusted that after I got on land I would feel the benefit of the fresh air."

Lord Ronaldshay recalls that Bonar Law asked Sir Thomas Harder to visit him in Paris, and that when the famous physician expressed grave dissatisfaction with his condition, and suggested a consultation in London, "Bonar Law realised that the burden of the Premiership was one which he was no longer able to bear."

He spent the afternoon with Lord and Lady Curzon, it is added, "explaining the whole situation so far as it affected him. It was a pathetic moment which we shall not easily forget," Lord Curzon wrote a few days afterwards.

Lord Curzon was at Montacute; the Somerset house of which he was then tenant, when on Monday, May 21st, 1923, he received a letter from Bonar Law announcing his resignation.

No Choice.

"The consultation had been held in London on the 19th, and had left him no choice, he said."

"I understand," he added at the end of his letter, "that it is not customary for the King to ask the Prime Minister to recommend his successor in circumstances like this, but I presume that he will not do so; but if, as I hope, he accepts my resignation at once, he will have to take immediate steps about my successor."

Lord Ronaldshay observes that "this, if indefinite, was at least not discouraging" to Lord Curzon's expectations.

Bonar Law's attitude with regard to the Turks and to Mesopotamia is the subject of an important passage. Dealing with Curzon's Lausanne conference with the Turks, Lord Ronaldshay writes:

"The failure to reach a decision was causing much anxiety in England; and in his correspondence with Lord Curzon Mr. Bonar Law was exhibiting a growing desire to see the negotiations at Lausanne brought to a speedy close at almost any cost. The Prime Minister was, in fact, seriously alarmed at the proportions of the Budget, and was subjecting every head of expenditure to rigorous scrutiny. That we should make ourselves responsible for heavy outlays in nursing to adolescence the infant kingdom of Iraq seemed to him quixotic and unnecessary."

"As regards Mesopotamia," he wrote on December 6th, 'you know how keen I am, if you can, to get out of it.'"

"He never ceased pressing his view on this point upon Lord Curzon; and seized the opportunity, provided by the state of affairs depicted by the latter at the end of the year, to emphasise it once again."

FRENCH RED CALLED UP.

MADE TO SERVE IN MOSCOW ARMY.

COSSACK TRAINING.

PARIS.

According to trustworthy information received in Paris, the leaders of the Third International in Moscow are dissatisfied with their French colleagues, whom they charge with lukewarmness and whose propaganda methods are strongly criticised.

M. Marcel Cachin, the French Communist leader, who is visiting Russia with several members of the French Communist Party, was severely taken to task by the Red leaders, who told him in so many words: "It is not by means of electoral campaigns and ballot-boxes that you will conquer the capitalist class—but with rifles and machine guns."

To mark their displeasure with their French colleagues, the Red leaders decided that the executive committee of the Red International would include only three Frenchmen out of sixty members.

But more was in store for M. Cachin, for, in his capacity of honorary member of the Red Army, he had to undergo a period of military training as a reservist.

Sword No. 481.

The authenticity of the incident is vouched for by a Russian newspaper, the *Aravskaya Armiya*, published in Kharkoff, which says that Reservist Cachin accomplished his period of training in the 1st Division of Red Cossacks at Proskouff. It continues:

"When our guest had just completed a visit to the Soldiers' Home at Proskouff, the commander of the unit to which the honorary Cossack Marcel Cachin belongs told him: 'Private Cachin, draw your equipment,' whereupon M. Cachin donned the regulation uniform and was served out with carbine No. 121,742 and sword No. 481."

A few minutes later Marcel Cachin on horseback reported himself to his superior officer. When he was liberated, Private Cachin gave back his rifle, sword, and uniform, only keeping his Army paybook testifying that he had undergone a period of training in the 1st Cossack Division.

WOMAN'S GIFT FOR BOY CRIPPLE.

BABY WHO WAS FOUND DESTITUTE.

The bequest of a rich woman to a little red-headed crippled boy, Percy Perrin, aged 7, in Dr. Barnardo's Home at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, was revealed last month.

Miss Diana Genevieve Harvey, of Marston Gate, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, second daughter of the late Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, has left the boy £1,500 upon trust. The matron of the home said:—

Miss Harvey came to stay at an hotel in Tunbridge Wells two years ago. One day she stopped to inspect the home, and was so pleased with what she saw that she asked if she might take two or three of the cripples for a drive.

One of the boys I chose was Percy Perrin, who was suffering from infantile paralysis and could not walk. He sat on Miss Harvey's knee and made great friends with her.

Boy's "Thank You."

After that, whenever she took the boys for a drive, she asked for Percy. When she left Tunbridge Wells she sent presents to the home, and Percy wrote saying, "Thank you."

The following year she came again to the home, and asked for Percy. She was much struck with his mental development, and told me she hoped it would be possible when he was older to help in his education. But we had no idea that she intended to leave this money for him.

Percy is a brainy child and will do well with the money.

He has not yet been told about it. He would not understand and I do not expect he will be told for some time.

When Miss Harvey died Percy was very sorry. All he had left of presents she had given him was a clockwork fire-engine, and he brought this to me and asked me to look after it for him.

An official at Dr. Barnardo's Home said:—

"The boy was destitute when admitted in 1923. We found him to be a cripple and sent him to the home, where he became quite a personality. We shall use the income from the money for his educational advancement and for the improvement of his disabilities."

The £1,500 will revert to Dr. Barnardo's Homes after the trust has been discharged. Miss Harvey, who left £102,325, with net personalty £102,325, bequeathed £1,000 to the Church Army and £500 to the Fabian Homes, Goudhurst, Kent.

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From the famous novel by Basil King.

AT THE

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STAR

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BOY ORGANIST MARVEL.

IMPROVISATION ON A VOLUNTARY.

A boy who must surely be destined to become one of the most famous organists of his time played the service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, recently.

Gordon Thorne, a fifteen-year-old Southfields boy, started to learn the organ only three years ago, yet he played the entire service.

Most of the worshippers stayed at the end of the service to hear his voluntary. They left their seats and clustered round the choir stalls watching the boy, spell-bound. Passers-by gathered round the door of the church and stood listening. Few of them knew, however, that the voluntary was an improvisation by the musician.

"I Did Not Compose It."

"I did not compose it," the boy said to a Press representative afterwards. "I just improvised as I went along."

"No, I was not a bit nervous. I come along to the church every Sunday morning to help with practices and in any way I can, so I was used to the service, and I am always happy when I am playing an organ."

"I am going to make music my career. I am hoping to win a scholarship at the university and I shall study music there. My greatest ambition is to become organist in a great cathedral."

He glanced in the direction of Westminster Abbey, on whose doorstep St. Margaret's stands. Perhaps I might reach the Abbey," he said.

Playing At Five.

Gordon began playing the piano when he was five years old and his mother taught him till he was ten.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THEATRE ROYAL

9.15 p.m.

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To-morrow	"A MINSTREL REVUE"
Thursday	"VARIETY"
Friday	"ELECTION TIME IN DIXIE"

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BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Then he went as a choirboy in the Chapels Royal and has taken part in many royal ceremonies. It was while he was singing at Windsor that he became acquainted with Mr. Dawson, the St. Margaret's organist, who taught him and gave him his great opportunity. Gordon established a world's record by passing the severe L.R.A.M. (piano) examination four months after his fifteenth birthday.

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LABOUR AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

SPLIT VOTE BETWEEN SMITH AND HOOVER.

Present indications are that the organized labour movement will play a far less active part this year than it did in the presidential campaign of 1924, when the American Federation of Labour and most of its constituent unions worked tooth and nail for the third party candidacy of the late Senator La Follette. The cautious attitude of the federation this year is generally attributed to the lesson learned from its venture into third partyism four years ago.

The official policy of the federation is one of neutrality, but city and state federations as well as separate trade unions affiliated with the national body are free to endorse the presidential candidate that appeals to them and under the circumstances, both Hoover and Smith may expect some official support from labour organizations. The associated railroad unions, including the four powerful organizations of train service employees, have declared that so far as the presidential race is concerned their official organ, *Labour*, will remain neutral and thus a choice of the candidates is passed on to their individual members.

Urged To Stand By Friends.

At the moment it appears that Smith will receive a much larger measure of personal support from the labour leaders than Hoover. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, addressing the convention of the New York state federation, expressed his gratification that the workers of New York had voted for Smith "almost unanimously in every campaign in which he has figured."

"I am satisfied," said President Green, "that when they [the workers] go to the polls they will stand by those who stood by them in their hour of need."

With respect to candidates for either branch of the congress, the American federation will follow its usual policy of "supporting friends and opposing enemies," regardless of party affiliations.

Injunction Issue.

In the present presidential campaign labour leaders primarily are interested in the injunction issue, and labour spokesmen have declared that "the paramount legislative problem of labour is relief from abuses of the injunction process."

The leading demand made upon both major party conventions this year by the federation called for "legislation to define the jurisdiction of equity courts and prevent the issuance of injunctions against labour in industrial disputes."

Eighteen other demands were submitted to the party conventions. The most important of these called for amendment of the Sherman act to exempt trade unions from its provisions, advance planning of public works for the relief of unemployment, and modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent. beer.

Respond To Labour's Wishes.

The Republican platform failed to mention eight of the nineteen points stressed by the federation, and the Democratic platform ignored six. One Republican plank, on conscription of men and materials, is directly opposed to the federation's policy. The Democratic planks on unemployment relief, stabilization of the coal industry, and injunctions were more responsive to the federation's demands than corresponding planks in the Republican platform.

Speaking of the platforms as a whole, the executive council of the federation has said that neither is satisfactory, but that the Republican is less favourable to labour than the Democratic. Hoover in his acceptance speech confined himself principally to a reiteration of the Republican labour plank, while Smith devoted a considerable portion of his address to discussion of the injunction and other labour issues.

Gov. Smith's stand on the liquor problem goes beyond the position taken by the federation on the question. In a resolution adopted at its 1921 convention the federation committed itself to modification of the Volstead act to permit wines and beer with an alcoholic content of not more than 2.75 per cent., but not to modification or repeal of the 18th amendment as suggested by Smith.

Both candidates are referred to in labour circles as having "good labour records," and both are known as "friends of labour."

Hoover gained the friendship of the federation leaders in 1917 when he impressed the executive council in an address on Belgian relief. Shortly after that the late Samuel Gompers, then president of the federation, suggested Hoover's appointment as food administrator for the United States and Hoover's popularity increased measurably when he supported the federation's demand for amendment of the Lever food control act, which labour feared would be interpreted to make strikes illegal.

Hoover's activity in securing the participation of Gompers and other labour leaders in the unemployment conference of 1921, and his frequent calls upon them for service upon

(Continued on next Column).

GIRL'S DEATH IN TANK ACCIDENT.

"SOME TECHNICAL DEFECT."

A verdict of "Accidental death, due to injuries received through being knocked down by a tank owing, apparently, to some technical defect," was recorded by the East Sussex Coroner, Dr. Hoare, at an inquest held at Haywards Heath on the body of Miss Edith Smith (20), who was killed at Cuckfield by a tank of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps. "The jury exonerated the driver, Lance Corporal Barber (Royal Tank Corps), from all blame."

Corporal Cecil Hill (Scots Guards), who was controlling traffic, said he warned Miss Smith that there was a tank coming. She dismounted, and was standing near him when the tank pulled out to pass a lorry. It came straight on, and he had to jump to get clear. The girl, who was close to the fence, seemed to become confused—uncertain whether to hold the bicycle or to let it go. She tried to clear herself, and got entangled with the bicycle. She stumbled to the ground and the tank went over the bicycle and her arm. It stopped within three feet. Its speed was about ten to 12 miles an hour.

Corporal Hill (Royal Tank Corps) said that he was in command of the tank and saw three lorries and an omnibus coming on. The corporal on duty waving the tank driver on, and this put the tank in a slanting direction. The driver tried to swerve away from the girl, but the tank would not answer, and struck her bicycle. The girl, realizing that she could not save the machine, ran aside into the tank, which forced her through the fence. Barber was a good, careful driver.

Lance Corporal Barber said that when he was passing the third lorry the clutch of the tank failed to work and the tank swerved against the girl. It struck her when she tried to keep her bicycle, instead of jumping away. He first appreciated the danger when he was three feet from the girl. He had used the clutch just previously, and it had worked all right. He could have passed the girl safely if the clutch had not failed.

Staff-Sergeant Franks said that he examined the tank after the accident. Owing to the presence of three bright spots on part of the machinery he formed the theory that the compressor plate fouled the top of the inner clutch plate carrier at the time of the accident. It might have been only of short duration, when the tank was hot after travelling some miles. This had happened several times before to machines of the same type.

Other committees to study economic problems and his own part in the Jacksonville wage conference of 1924 in which bismarckian coal wage rates were fixed has caused him to be often referred to as a "friend of labour."

Smith's Legislative Record.

Gov. Smith's record differs from that of Hoover in that it is primarily one of legislative achievement in his own state. The federation records credit him with having favoured and being in part responsible for the following labour measures:

Restriction of hours of work for women and minors to a maximum of 48 hours a week.

Prevention of employment of women and minors at dangerous classes of work and after certain hours at night.

Workmen's compensation law, with a state insurance fund.

Law requiring one day's rest in seven for all occupations.

Compulsory education for children up to 16 years of age.

Prohibition of employment of children under and limitation of employment of those under 16.

The New York State Federation of Labour, in a summary of Smith's legislative record, which was circulated recently to the labour press of the country, asserted that "Smith has consistently advocated and urged upon the state legislature adoption of a law prohibiting the issuance of ex-parte injunctions in labour disputes and the declaration that labour is not a commodity or an article of commerce."

The report continues to point out that Smith has in many other ways given evidence of genuine concern for the interests of wage earners, notably by encouraging the extension and improvement of public school facilities, by calling the legislature into special session and urging emergency rent laws to protect householders during the post-war housing shortage, and by urging state ownership and control of water power.

Although both presidential candidates may expect to receive support from labour, Smith, it appears, is making the stronger appeal.

Some estimates place the percentage of Catholics among trade unionists at more than 50 per cent. and naturally many of them will support Smith because of his religion. The majority of trade unionists are city dwellers and will sympathize with his attitude on prohibition. Smith's social philosophy, his long record of achievement in social legislation, and his humble origin are also attractive to wage earners.

"WHAT IS OVERWORK?"

DR. MILLAIS CULPIN ON NERVOUS HABITS AND FANCIES.

The trials and tribulations of nervous people and the significance of nervous disease in industry were matters dealt with by Dr. Millais Culpin, lecturer on psychoneurosis at the London Hospital Medical College, addressing the men and women delegates to the ninth annual conference of the Industrial Welfare Society at Balliol College, Oxford, on September 8th. Mr. Robert R. Hyde, director of the Society, presided.

Criticizing the theory that nervous breakdowns are caused by hard work, Dr. Culpin declared that the words "overwork" and "overstrain" referred not to work, but to the reaction of the subject towards it. "I do not suggest that we should not eliminate overwork, worry, monotony, and noise; they are disagreeable things and serve as pretexts upon which the nervous subject hangs his symptoms. But there is no evidence that occupations in which these factors play a part show a higher nervous sick rate than others, and there is at least some evidence in the contrary direction."

In a test arranged by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, he had interviewed over a thousand workers in various occupations to learn something about nervous illness in industry. The number of people in whom he found no nervous symptoms was less than fifty per cent. of the whole, while from five per cent. to ten per cent. were seriously in need of treatment.

This "Nervy" World.

In this "nervy" world of ours, to use Dr. Culpin's phrase, a man may be afraid to cross a field, yet deal calmly and courageously with real danger.

Lots of people do not like to be near cows, but if we abolish nervous people by one unit.

Those who get the aspirin habit are usually nervous people. The amount of nervousness in the Navy is fairly high, especially in the higher ranks.

An efficient typist can do her work with concentration while thinking of her last week-end and her newest hats.

Many people nurse as weak hearts organs that are only emotionally disturbed.

If we eliminate nerves entirely we might wipe out some of the great inventors and discoverers.

One nervous man gave up chess because of an obsession so to arrange himself in relation to other people that their relative positions formed the knight's move.

The Effect Of Drugs.

Every nervous case, said Dr. Culpin, was a special problem, and we were faced with the difficulty that while the nervous subject might be unable to work on account of his symptoms, if the escape from effort were made too easy, whether by sick pay or compensation, we might perpetuate the trouble in the individual and increase it in the mass. Miners' mystagmus, in his opinion, belonged to this class, and it had increased alarmingly of late years.

Dr. Culpin said that the welfare worker might be in a better position to help in common cases of nervous illness than the doctor. Replying to a delegate who asked about the effects of drugs on nervous diseases, Dr. Culpin said that with the exception of a few seally-wags around Leicester Square who took cocaine, the drug addict was a person entitled to sympathy.

CANON'S DAMN.

MUCH MORE RELIEF THAN "TUT TUT."

Canon Ellis N. Gowing, vicar of St. Mary's, Southend-on-Sea, who told a meeting of football referees that "a good round damn is better than a lot of continuous grumbling," said to a Press representative who questioned him:—"Damn is a clean word and sometimes a great relief. It is a favourite English word." He added:—"I do not agree with the eminent American who suggested that when one wanted to relieve one's feelings one should just say 'Tut, Tut.' That might have relieved him, but I am sure it would not relieve mine. Sometimes a man must say something or blow up."

"Bad language is the result of a limited vocabulary. I do not think women swear more than they used to, now that they have greater freedom. Perhaps some will say 'Damn,' whereas before the war they would not have done so, but I have never come across girls using bad language, and I have referred at Hockey matches for them and seen them get very hard knocks."

"I believe absolutely in the modern girl and I do not think her freedom has had a bad effect. The new Oxford Dictionary, while noting that the word damn is 'used profanely... in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objection or reprehension of a person or thing,' adds that it is sometimes made use of 'merely as an outburst of irritation or impatience.'"

THE HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

ACTIVITIES DURING SEPTEMBER.

MESSRS. ELLIS & EDGAR'S REPORT.

In their monthly pamphlet, just published, Messrs. Ellis & Edgar review the activities of the Stock Exchange during September.

During this period, they state, more interest was evinced in the stock market, and, as a consequence, most stocks appreciated.

Hong Kong Banks were dealt in at rates between \$1,235 and \$1,335, and at the close shares were wanted at the latter figure.

Star Ferries met with a strong demand and a fair number of shares changed hands between \$84.40 and \$88. They closed with strong buyers at \$87.

Hong Kong Electric and China Lights were again the medium of considerable business. The demand for these stocks was continuous throughout the month and they closed very firm with buyers at \$52½ for the former and \$13 for the latter.

Considerable interest was taken in Cotton Shares owing to the sharp rise in Ewos and Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai. The former from Tls. 9 to Tls. 12.10 whilst the latter, after a small lot dealt in at Tls. 47, rose to Tls. 62.

Hong Kong Ropes after remaining quiet for sometime at \$6.35 met with a fair demand and closed with buyers at \$7.20.

BRITAIN'S TINPLATE TRADE.

PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA.

The members of the Welsh Sheet and Plate Manufacturers' Association have received from Mr. H. C. Bond, who represents the largest firm of Welsh tinplate manufacturers, on his return from America a report on the negotiations he has carried practically to completion on their behalf with American tinplate makers for an agreement which will prevent competition between tinplate makers in the two countries in the overseas markets of the world.

The scheme, which originated with leaders in the American steel interests, aims at securing freedom to the United States from Welsh competition in those markets where the Americans hold large capital investments in the food-packing industry, and in return American makers are willing to refrain from competing in other markets which before the War were almost entirely supplied from South Wales. Thus the European market will be allocated to South Wales, while America will be given priority in South America and Canada, the Japanese markets being shared on the present ratio. This will prove a substantial advantage to the Welsh industry, which has in recent years had to contend with ever-increasing competition from American makers.

It was asserted that South Wales makers were to have 70 per cent. and the United States the remaining 30 per cent. of the world's export markets.

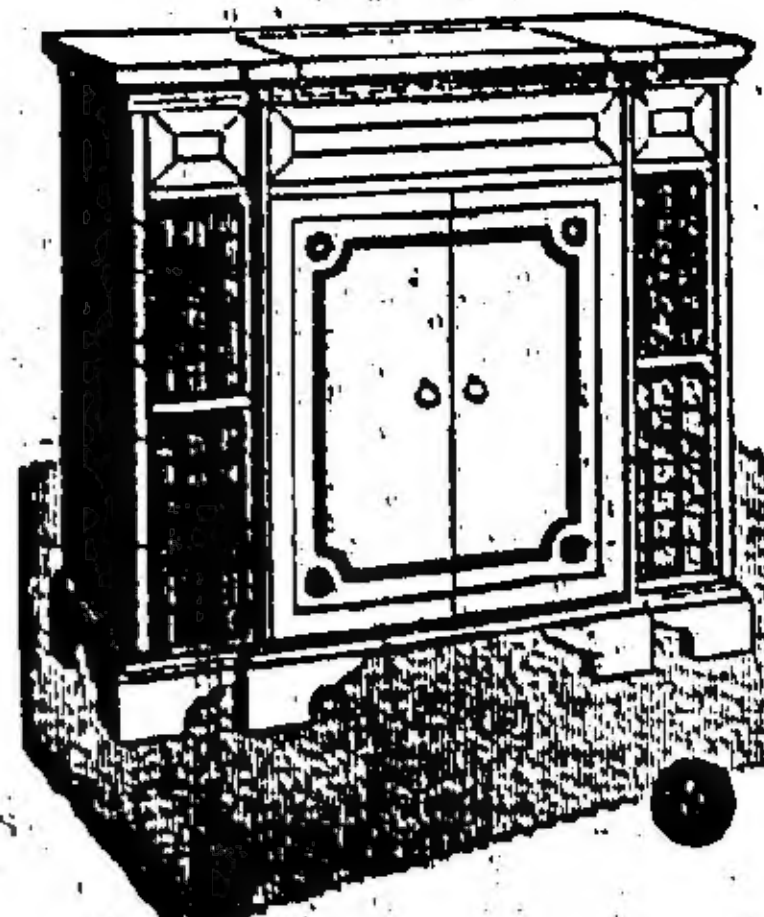
Prices will not be governed, these being left to world competition. What has been achieved is of a geographical nature, that is to say, a line of demarcation having been drawn across the markets in which American and Welsh interests have been fighting.

A South Wales exporter closely identified with the tinplate industry stated that the competition between the United States and South Wales had been rendered more acute by the former inventing a new process of strip steel in place of the ordinary tinplate bars, which gave the manufacturer material at a reduced price, enabling working costs to be cut. This forced the hands of the Welsh industry, which had been obliged to take concerted action to compete with the United States industry on level terms. Innovations at several Welsh mills in the direction started by the United States industry led to the claim that better results had been obtained than in America.

CINEMA NEWS.

"TOO MANY CROOKS" AT THE WORLD.

Laughs, mystery, thrills, and romance are blended in "Too Many Crooks," a farce comedy which comes to the World to-day and to-morrow. The story concerns the adventures of a pretty young authoress, who, to obtain the "colour" for her latest crook drama, invites four members of the underworld to her home for a week end so that she may study their habits and mannerisms. Mildred Davis plays lead supported by a capable cast.



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JAPAN, CHINA, AND KELLOGG PACT.

COUNT UCHIDA INTERVIEWED.

Count Uchida, Japan's special ambassador for the signature of the Kellogg Pact and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed by Reuter's representative in London, said that Japan accepted the Kellogg proposals without making any reservations whatever. "We entirely agreed with the pact," and I was dispatched to Paris especially to sign it. I think we have done a good and great thing. I hope the ratification will take place very soon, not only by the original Powers, but also by those who adhere later. Of course, there are many difficulties to be overcome in order to carry out this pact, but we must do everything in our power to attain the objects we have in view. Already its moral influence is very great. Any Power which in the future will start war will incur responsibilities too dreadful to imagine. Japan has undertaken four wars since the establishment of the Imperial system in our country—the Japanese-China War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Great War,—but none of these was undertaken for Imperialistic aims, but purely for the maintenance of peace, and the safety of our country. It is in order to avoid a fifth that we signed the pact, and we will do our utmost in the direction indicated by that pact."

Asked about relations with China, Count Uchida said: "As regards China, what we are doing is solely in the direction of peace. We have sympathy with China, and what we want to see is a solid and stable China. We have great hopes of the new China, but no one can tell what will happen in that country. On the whole we hope that we are beginning to see daylight, although it is possibly premature to be unduly optimistic. I cannot imagine any trouble between Japan and foreign Powers in relation to China. There is much propaganda in the contrary direction, but trouble in this direction seems impossible. Even in Manchuria there is much misconception and untruth regarding our attitude. At any rate, we have no territorial designs there at all."

Arne Borg, Sweden's premier swimmer, arrived in Tokyo on October 4th with a double purpose: to enter the International Swimming Meet and to plunge into the sea of matrimony. With him came Miss Elsie Lindberg, his fiancée. They were to be married at the Swedish Legation in Tokyo, the day after the swimming contest closes. The Scandinavian aquatic star announced that he intends to retire after the 1932 Olympics. He holds world records for all of the swimming records between 400 metres and the mile except one. The exception is the record for the 1,000 metres made by "Roy" Charlton, the Australian swimmer.

GERMAN AVIATOR
AT CANTON.OFFICIAL CHINESE
WELCOME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, October 15th.

Baron von Huenfeld, the German aviator who arrived here in his Junker plane last Saturday afternoon, has been lavishly entertained by the local authorities as well as by German residents here. The Baron and his party were invited to breakfast yesterday morning by Messrs. Siemens & Company, an important German firm in Canton. At one o'clock in the afternoon the visiting flyers were invited by the Canton Aviation Bureau to an elaborate Chinese feast at the Nam Yuen Cafe, near the South Bund. The German Consul-General, the manager of Siemens & Company, and about a score of German residents in Canton were also invited. Mr. Chang, Chief of the Canton Aviation Bureau, and about thirty Canton notables attended the function.

Towards the end of the banquet Mr. Chang delivered a speech in which he warmly praised the German aviator for his ability as an intrepid flyer. "Baron von Huenfeld's reputation as a fearless flyer," he said, "is well known the world over. We are most happy in welcoming him to Canton."

The guest of honour, in response, said he was deeply impressed with the modernity of Canton. He said that in spite of all the political disturbances and industrial unrest, Canton had been able to advance and improve itself, as was shown by its modern streets, parks, etc.

The German Consul-General next spoke, praising the Cantonese for their flying ability. He said the Nationalist Revolution had its commencement in Canton, and the Cantonese aviators contributed no small part towards the consummation of the Revolution.

The Baron and his party leave Canton for Shanghai to-day, and he will then probably fly to Japan and thence back to Germany across Siberia.

SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING.

Two men of the King's Own Scottish Borders were given some sound advice—and a term of imprisonment—by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Private J. Grant and Private J. Heggarty were charged with disorderly behaviour, the alleged offence being that they overturned several rickshaws in Des Vaux Road early on Sunday morning. Both men pleaded guilty.

Examining records handed to him by the police regarding the characters of the two men, the Magistrate asked Grant, if he had been fined last February, and sent to gaol in April, for similar offences. Prisoner admitted the facts, and Heggarty also acknowledged a previous conviction.

In sending Grant to gaol for three months and Heggarty for two, his Worship warned them that they were great mistaken if they thought it would be possible to obtain discharge from the army by getting themselves into trouble with the civil authorities. Not only would they be disappointed if such was their hope, but they would find conditions in their battalion would not become any more comfortable as a result of such behaviour.

Former officials of the Peking Government who have been thrown out of work because of the removal of the capital have begun to resort to the ancient practice re-occurring in times of famine and other disasters, of selling their children to get food. Even under the old regime the plight of these workers was bad, for their salaries were often months in arrears, but at present they are in direst need and many have existed up until now only by selling what possessions they had. The price of children depends upon their age and sex. Any girl above ten years of age will bring from 40 to 50 yuan.

MARSHALL RETURN-
ING TO CANTON.LEAVING SHANGHAI THIS
WEEK.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, October 15th.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsia will leave Shanghai for Canton on the 20th of this month, according to reliable information from military sources. Accompanying the Marshal will be General Chen Ming Shu, Commander of the 11th Army and Rehabilitation Commissioner of Southern Kwangtung, chief secretary Tang Chia Yin, and others. Mr. Tsai Tang Kee, Director-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, who, because of the opposition of the permanent way staff, had gone on leave to Nanking, is also reported to be returning to Canton with Marshal Li.

WONDERS OF WIRE-
LESS.INTERESTING LECTURE AT
ST. PETER'S CLUB.ATOMS LIKENED TO MEN WITH
SIX WIVES.

An interesting lecture on wireless telegraphy was delivered last night at St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club by Mr. D. Trafford. He gave an outline of the subject in plain words, and all technicalities were carefully avoided. He took the audience back to an ancient Greek fable of the man who was said to have discovered the origin of love, in the shape of four arms and four legs interwoven into one body, until the sword of Zeus separated them, and thus brought sex into the world. After this separation the two sexes, the lecturer said, were continually endeavouring to come together again. It was the same with electricity: the negative and positive were always trying to come into contact.

The speaker, then illustrated on the blackboard how the atoms were always trying to come together. He sketched a group of atoms, which he described as like a man with six wives. The preponderance, he said, was masculine. In another group, he described the preponderance, as feminine. These two groups were always trying to cause friction, and if one group did attract some atoms from another group, they could be brought back if a bridge were used. Such a bridge would be the conductor, and any metal wire from one atom to another would form such a bridge.

After describing the laws of vibration and gravitation, the speaker pointed out that wireless had unlimited scope for development. At the present moment it was being used for such widely separate purposes as locating mines and tracing criminals. Regarding television, the lecturer thought it would be some years before this application of wireless became perfected.

UNLICENSED PRINTING-
PRESS.

OWNER CHARGED IN COURT.

A raid was carried out by the police on a flat at No. 392, Reclamation Street, Yaumatei, which premises they had reason to believe were being used for the storage of arms. While no weapons were found, the information the police had received was in a way correct, as other unlawful practices were going on in the flat.

Two men, taken into custody during the raid, were brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. One of them was charged with possession of 1.2 taels of prepared opium, and was fined \$100, or two months' hard labour.

The second man was charged by Sergeant Humphreys with printing announcements relating to lotteries, while a second charge related to his being in possession of a printing-machine without a licence. Fines of \$50 on the first count and \$100 on the second were imposed.

SWATOW SURTAX
BUREAU.THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN
MERCHANTS AND
OFFICIALS.INTERVENTION OF NANKING
GOVERNMENT.ENFORCEMENT OF OBNOXIOUS
REGULATIONS POSTPONED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The struggle between the merchants and the officials of the Inland Surtax Bureau over the right claimed by the latter to re-examine all import and export cargo has terminated in favour of the merchants. This result was brought about largely through the intercession of Chinese Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, particularly the Singapore Chamber. There are millions of Chinese in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States who obtain many of their necessities of life from Swatow and it was natural that they should exert themselves to the fullest extent of their power to remove all obstacles which the Bureau officials attempted to put in the way of regular shipments.

It was the intention of the Swatow merchants to stop import cargo, as well as exports, if the obnoxious regulations of the Inland Tax Bureau had not been removed, and the Nanking Government fearing that the trouble might develop into open rebellion, ordered that the new regulations should not be enforced until further notice.

The official notification was as follows:—

"On receipt of telegram from the Chamber of Commerce in Singapore, praying for the cancellation of the new regulations, we have sent telegraphic instructions to make investigations into the matter. So far we have heard nothing in reply. Now we have received further request by wire from the same Chamber of Commerce. Consequently we have wired instructions to the Bureau in question to allow export cargo for Singapore to be passed under the old regulations. The new regulations are to be put off until further notice."

(Sd.) T. V. SOONG,
Minister of Finance.
Nanking, October 9th, 1928.

TROUBLE OVER NOTE
ISSUE.

There are about fifty native banks and money changers in this Port who issue bank notes, and it is estimated that the notes in circulation amount to \$3,000,000. Of course all these bankers deposit substantial securities with the Swatow Guild to cover the notes they issue and as a consequence the notes are everywhere accepted as readily as gold coins would be. Now, however, the officials have put forward a scheme to extract money from the bankers under the pretext of "protecting the interests of the public." They want the bankers to put up twenty per cent. cash deposit with the Government Finance Bureau against the note issue.

It is openly stated that putting money into a Chinese Government Office is like "putting meat into a tiger's mouth." The bankers are protesting vigorously against the proposed measure and are threatening to withdraw their note issue unless it is abandoned.

Twenty per cent. cash deposit on a note issue of \$3,000,000 would mean a revenue of \$1,200,000 for the Chinese officials, and it is not expected that they will give up their claims without a fight. If the bankers withdraw their notes money in Swatow will become tight and trade generally will suffer. At present negotiations are proceeding between the bankers and the Finance Bureau through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce.

REGISTRATION OF
BUILDINGS.

In Swatow alone it is estimated that 90 per cent. of the property owners have failed to register the houses and shops built by them on land which they had previously purchased. The registration fee is about 15 per cent. of the value of the property. As it is calculated that the cost of the houses in Swatow and its suburbs would be over \$10,000,000, there is a million and a half dollars due for registration.

Now an "enterprising" Chinese wants to collect this tax and has offered to pay the Finance Bureau 50 per cent. of all he collects, reserving himself ten per cent., or roughly a lakh and a half, for his trouble and to cover his expenses. The property owners have called a meeting and all have resolved not to pay.

This is simply another instance of the innumerable methods being devised to raise money. Some new scheme crops up almost every day and in every case the result is the same—the people suffer.

CARVALHO YEO AND
WATER REVENUE.

TREASURY LOSES \$15,000.

HOW THE ORIGINAL RECEIPTS
WERE ALTERED.

Further revelations were made yesterday at the Central Magistracy when the case against Carvalho Yeo, alias Yeung Tsui Tim, was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. Carvalho Yeo is alleged to have defrauded the Treasury of a sum of \$15,329 from the Colony's Water Revenue.

The charges against him were that (1) he did on January 1st, 1927, and November 18th, 1927, wilfully and with intent to defraud make false entries in an account belonging to the Hong Kong Government, to wit, Revenue File for Hong Kong Water Account for the year 1927; and (2) that he on August 9th, 1927, forged a valuable security, to wit, a receipt, purporting to be signed on behalf of the Treasurer, bearing audit No. 8926, and by making therein material alterations by the erasure of certain words and figures and inserted other words and figures thereto.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the defence.

At the previous hearing, Mr. L. A. Burton, cashier of the Treasury, gave a detailed account of the working procedure of that department. He was recalled yesterday to show how the defalcations were made.

"Raising" The Originals.

Witness produced the counterfoils of a receipt book bearing the audit numbers 5901 to 6000. On the counterfoil of No. 5936, the sum of \$1.50 was stated as having been received from the Kwong Wing Sing firm in respect of water account No. 6783 on August 9th, 1927. The particular corresponded with those in the collection book, and all the entries were made in defendant's handwriting.

Witness also recollected signing the original of that counterfoil. It was submitted to him with five other receipts. He had compared the items with the collection book, and had initialled the last of the five counterfoils as being correct.

Mr. Hazlerigg: I am now handing you two things. The original receipt No. 5936 and a bill attached to it. Will you look at the receipt and say whether the signature is yours?—Yes, it is mine.

Mr. Hazlerigg: At the time when you signed the receipt was it in its present form?—No.

Mr. Hazlerigg: It was, as you had already told us, the same as the particulars in the collection book, and tallied with the counterfoil?—Yes.

Mr. Hazlerigg: What do you see on it now?—The amount stated there now is for \$562.50, and that it was issued to the Cheung Chau Kai Fong Ferry Co. in respect for water account No. 6779.

Mr. Hazlerigg: In fact, everything on the receipt, except your signature, has been altered?—Yes.

Mr. Hazlerigg: In whose handwriting are the alterations made?—In defendant's handwriting.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Were the alterations made by your authority?—No.

The Magistrate: Or knowledge?—No.

Never Brought to Account.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Was that \$562.50 brought to account in the collection book kept by the defendant?—No.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Your further produced a book of counterfoils of receipts Nos. 6001 to 6100, of August, 1927?—Yes.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Would you refer to counterfoil No. 6003?—Yes.

Mr. Hazlerigg: Is that a receipt issued for \$7.50 to Yeung Wai Tien in respect of water account No. 6750?—Yes.

Mr. Hazlerigg: You see now the original receipt of No. 6053?—Yes; it reads as a receipt for \$221.75 paid by the Chiu On Steamship Co. in respect of water account No. 6777.

Several other counterfoils were further produced, the originals of which were alleged to have been "raised" by the defendant. In receipt No. 6008, which related to an account for \$1, the defendant was said to have actually received \$213 from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd.

Counterfoil No. 6019 showed \$1 had been received from Mr. See Chuen for water account 6968. The original of this was, in fact, issued to the On Lok Yuen Café for \$407.75 in payment of accounts Nos. 6009-7824.

(Continued on next column).

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPRECIATION OF A.D.C.
COURTESY.[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I should be very grateful if you could kindly afford space in your paper for the publication of this letter.

The Committee of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League wish to express publicly their great appreciation of, and thanks for, the courteous consideration extended to them by the Committee of the Amateur Dramatic Club in regard to the change of date the Club have made for their opening performance of the season.

The A.D.C., upon realising their original date, Saturday, Nov. 17th, would clash with the H.K.W.G. & M.C.L. annual fête (already advertised for November 17th) have very generously given way to the M.C.L. Committee, and have fixed "The Sport of Kings" for Friday, November 16th. It is sincerely hoped that this helpful gesture on the part of the A.D.C. in the cause of charity will greatly enhance the success of their performance.—Yours faithfully,

KATHARINE CREAMY,
President, H.K.W.G. & M.C.L.
Hong Kong, Oct. 15th, 1928.

BANISHEE WHO WAS
"PASSING THROUGH."

CAME TO SEE HIS UNCLE.

Banishees who return to the Colony before their term has expired, and are caught by the officers whose duty it is to keep a lookout for bad characters, invariably invent some excuse for their untimely appearance, hoping thereby to gain sympathy from the Magistrates. A few days ago a man gave as his excuse for returning to Hong Kong that he had been summoned by his mother, who was ill. The woman, far from bearing out this story, told the police that her son habitually mixed with bad characters.

An excuse given by a banishée in Mr. Lindsell's Court yesterday was that he happened to be passing through the Colony, and thought he would land to see his uncle. The steamer by which he arrived here, he said, was the *Seistan*, which Chief Preventive Officer Clarke told his Worship came into port on Saturday.

The Chinese constable who made the arrest, however, told his Worship that the defendant has been in Hong Kong for some time. Witness received information about ten days ago that the man lived at No. 33, First Street, and he had since then been tracking him until successful in effecting arrest.

The defendant was remanded to enable the police to make further investigations at the address given by the informer.

Counterfoil No. 6882 showed \$1.50 had been received from Fok Lau in settlement of account No. 7860. The original of this receipt showed that \$1.347 had been received from Fok Lau in settlement of two accounts—Nos. 7850-7860.

Counterfoil No. 6881 was issued for payment of \$1.50 by Li Fook Chi in settlement of account No. 6130, but the original showed that \$53 had been received from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. in settlement of account No. 7810.

Counterfoil No. 6223 was issued for \$6.75, paid by Miss Kwok Mui in respect of water account No. 10924-10884, but the original showed that \$97.50 had been received from the same party and in settlement of the same accounts.

Witness then added that none of the larger amounts had been accounted for by the defendant in his collection book. The amounts entered in that book were the same as those on the counterfoils. Witness also found that on every original words and figures had been erased and other words and figures substituted in defendant's handwriting.

Corroborative evidence was given by a representative of the Cheung Chau Kai Fong Ferry Co., who said that he had actually paid \$562.50 to the one issued to him.

This concluded the case for the Crown, and Mr. Russ said he would reserve his defence. Accused was then committed to take his trial at the next criminal sessions.



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"Atlas" Shirts are guaranteed fast to Sun and Washing and will give every satisfaction in wear.

New stocks just unpacked for

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

LIEUT. COL. E. D. MATTHEWS having returned to the Colony resumes the Duties of Secretary and Treasurer as from THIS DATE.

E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary,
Royal Hong Kong Golf Club,
Hong Kong, 15th Oct., 1928. [6858]

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following DEBENTURES were DRAWN at the Pavilion on FRIDAY, the 12th DAY of OCTOBER, 1928:

No.	No.	No.
25	244	597
52	266	598
53	310	615
18	318	617
63	394	643
109	398	658
115	443	719
133	431	729
159	569	731
211	583	732

Holders of Drawn Debentures who desire to be paid on the 31st OCTOBER, 1928, are requested to inform the TREASURERS, Messrs. PRATT, SMITH, BERRY & FLEMING, at or before TUESDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1928.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Debentures Numbered as above which are not cashed on the 31st OCTOBER, 1928, will be paid on the 30th APRIL, 1929, after which date they will cease to bear interest.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong, 15th Oct., 1928. [6859]

NAVY LEAGUE.

(HONG KONG BRANCH).

TRAFALGAR DAY.

MEMBERS are reminded that the ANNUAL CEREMONY of Placing a Wreath on the GENOTAPH will take place on SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER, at 11.30 A.M. This will be followed immediately afterwards by the Placing of a Wreath on the WANCHAI MONG-MENT.

Members are invited to be present at either or both Ceremonies.

C. P. MARCEL,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
[6856]

OLD BEDFORDIANS CLUB.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, at 5.15 P.M. in the BOARD ROOM of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to fix a date for OLD BEDFORDIAN DINNER. It is hoped that all Old Bedfordians will attend or send their names in to the undersigned.

E. J. R. MITCHELL,
c/o BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
[6860]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONG KONG CLUB ANNEX, on FRIDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1928, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,
H. R. FORSYTH,
Acting Secretary,
Hong Kong, 12th Oct., 1928. [6844]

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 2, BUCK LANE, E.C.4, is constantly receiving Enquiries from Hong Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

If Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

This Service is offered to our Readers without charge and, of course, no obligation is incurred on either side.

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Your Visits are cordially welcomed when you will see that our Trained Female Hair Dressers give you every satisfaction.

BUSINESS HOURS:—
8 A.M. to 7 P.M. on Week Days.
12 Noon to 6 P.M. on Sundays.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE REEL CLUB.

MEMBERS are asked to note that the 4th REEL CLUB PRACTICE is to be held on TUESDAY, 19th OCTOBER, at 5.30 instead of WEDNESDAY, 17th. (Signed) R. O. SUTHERLAND, Hon. Secretary.

FANLING HUNT.

SUBSCRIBERS are notified that the ANNUAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th at 5.30 P.M. in the BOARD ROOM, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. All those interested in Hunting, Stopping, chasing, or Point-to-point are invited to attend. [6850]

HONG KONG REALTY & TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY CENTS Per Share, in respect of the Year 1928, will be payable on MONDAY, the 29th OCTOBER, 1928, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, Exchange Building.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 23rd OCTOBER, 1928, to SATURDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, 1928 (Both Days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. F. V. RIBEIRO,
Acting Secretary,
Hong Kong, 10th Oct., 1928. [6823]

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6395]

TO LET.—Furnished, Five-room FLAT, MAY ROAD LEVEL, For One Year, From 1st DECEMBER 1928.—P.O. Box B-48. [6672]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The members of the family of the late Mr. FUNG YUK SHAM beg to thank all their relatives and friends for kind expressions of sympathy, floral tribute and for attending the funeral. [6865]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, October 16th, 1928.

ROADS CHOKED WITH CARS.

THE traffic problems which are presented in these days to all who use the main roads in and around London are constantly appearing in new aspects. Throughout the past summer the congested state of the roads in consequence of the enormous increase in the volume of motoring has been a matter of grave concern. But the scenes witnessed at week-ends at the end of September were, according to our London correspondent, unprecedented. To motorists they were also exasperating. We read of one gloriously fine Sunday when cars on the Brighton road returning to town stretched from Conis-

INTIMATIONS.

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CIGARETTE CASE.—LOST

on FORESTARY PATH between TYAM and BAYLEY BAY. Initials A.H.C. Reward to Finder.—Apply: Box 6857, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6857]

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nearly to Croydon in one unbroken line. Drivers were unable to cover a distance of a mile in less than an hour. It was a snake-like crawl performed under conditions that were rendered horrible by the exhaust fumes of petrol engines. Other main roads from the coast through Kent and Surrey were similarly congested; and indeed, many motorists turned aside, put their cars into garages, and went home by train.

Is this to be taken as an indication of what will probably happen in the future on a larger scale as motoring becomes more general than it is to-day? The answer is in the affirmative, as they say in the House of Commons. And this raises the practical point whether there is any remedy for a state of things that promises to become intolerable. We have no doubt that in time means will be devised to deal with the difficulty. This is the English way. At the moment it is being said that congestion of traffic, slowness of locomotion, and the maddening delays lately experienced are a proof that the new arterial roads are a failure. These mighty highways constructed at a cost of millions were meant for speed, and to enable motorists to avoid the traffic jams that were inevitable on the older roads, which were made when the passing of a post-chaise or a stage coach was an event. It would be rash to state that arterial roads fail in their purpose. What is required is more of them in the London area and in many other large centres of population.

The majority of motorists are on the roads for pleasure jaunts. They leave home in the morning by many routes and at different hours, but as the shades of evening spread over the land they turn homewards by the shortest roads and at the same twilight hour. "Evening gathers everything scattered by the morning," as a poet wrote many centuries ago; and the trouble about traffic control is that the arterial roads bring the motorists into the bottle necks that lead into London more rapidly than was the case before these speedways were made. But in the long run arterial roads will provide the solution of the traffic problem. They are part of a scheme as yet incomplete. As time goes on they will be added to until the ancient ways that served the needs of a more leisurely age can be avoided by motorists. Nor will the benefit be felt only by car-owners. It will be shared by residents in towns along main roads which are not agreeable places to live in at week-ends as cars trek homewards. There is also that considerable section of the business community who are finding road transport economical. More is involved, therefore, in an enlightened policy of road development than the convenience and pleasure of the car-owner who goes picnicking in the English countryside on a summer's day.

The clean bill of health for the Colony still stands good. A report issued covering the 48 hours ending October 14th states that no cases of notifiable diseases had been reported to date.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. E. Autenrieth, missionary, of Mollim, Swatow, to Miss M. Fritz, of Coppingen (Wurttemberg), travelling to Hong Kong by the s.s. "Saarbrücken."

Remarking that it was a common practice for the villagers of Cheung Sha Wan to offer for sale joints of pork from animals which had died of disease, the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday fined three villagers \$50 each on two charges—possession of the carcasses, and preparing them for sale.

Three Chinese, charged with playing mah jongg in the small hours of the morning, were discharged by Mr. R. E. Lindell from the Central Magistracy yesterday morning with a caution. The Magistrate added that if the complainants desired they could proceed against the mah jongg players by summons.

William Ainslie, 7 years old, son of Mrs. Ainslie, of No. 14, Broadwood Road, has been sent to the Victoria Hospital. When his mother returned home on Sunday afternoon she found that the little boy had been bitten or scratched inside his mouth by the dog. The animal, a black chow, has been sent to the slaughter house, Kennedy Town, for observation.

In connection with the illuminated car parade at the Grand Tattoo, The Hong Kong Automobile Association and the local Fiat Agency sent their respects to Mrs. Southorn yesterday morning by the hands of Miss Joyce Crouch. She went to Government House and presented the Chatelaine with a basket of flowers from the A.A. and a box of chocolates tied with the Italian colours from the Fiat agency.

There will be a public lecture at the Helena May Institute on Monday, October 22nd, when Mr. Crook will speak on "Sex Life in Plants."—Adv.

The first chamber concert of the season will be given at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, October 25th, at 5.30 p.m. Gilbert and Sullivan—Organised by Mrs. Harcourt-Brown. Tickets may be booked at the Secretary's Office. Tea tickets must be booked in advance.—Adv.

According to the agenda, no matter of special public interest will be brought before the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day. The orders of the day comprise the usual letters from the Government, a minute referring to the application for registration of a dairy in Woo Sun Street, and an authorisation to various Sanitary Inspectors to enter premises and seize unwholesome food.

The longest and most expensive Transatlantic telephone call since the service was inaugurated was made last month, when an American visitor, staying at a London hotel, rang up a business associate in New York and spoke for 95 minutes. The connection was made about 9.30 p.m., and there were only two small interruptions. The call cost £255.

Ty Cobb, the veteran baseball player, who is to make a tour of Japan with a team of major league veterans, will also visit the Philippines. Cobb sailed for Japan from Portland, Oregon, on October 24th for a series of ten exhibition games. He will then go to the Philippines, and later to Hawaii after filling his engagements in Japan. Hong Kong fans would like to see the visitors in action while passing through the port on their way from Manila.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy on a coolie employed at St. Mary's School. A Portuguese girl student reported the loss of an umbrella which had been left in a hall-stand, and a Chinese detective subsequently saw the coolie climbing over the school wall with the missing property. It was found that the prisoner had a bad record, having got into trouble several years ago under the Opium Ordinance, and again last year for larceny.

"Hornomanics" who misuse the blessing of modern civilization by excessive blowing of automobile horns are strongly criticised in a leading editorial in the *Bangkok Daily Mail*. The editor recounts the episode of one driver who "had no less than three horns of varying degrees of hellishness" attached to his benzine-chariot, and was performing the not unusual feat of blowing "them all." Happily a Police Commissioner came by and, escorting his car to the police station, amputated two horns.

Arrangements have been almost completed by a few enthusiastic collectors of antique Chinese jade to hold an exhibition for three days, from October 20th to 22nd, at 144-150, Des Voeux Road Central, on the second floor of the National Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. (opposite the Sincere Store). This exhibition, which will be open daily from 3 to 9 p.m., will provide the public with an unique opportunity of inspecting rare jade ornaments of great antiquity and beauty. There will be no charge for admission.

It is not surprising to learn that Lord Birkenhead has finally and definitely decided to quit politics. He was never really happy in the India Office—the depressing atmosphere of which was ill-suited to a man of his dash and temperament. He fidgeted and got bad tempered, and on turning to journalism as a relief, got into trouble with Mr. Baldwin. Lord Birkenhead is a man of expansive and expensive tastes, and has long yearned to escape from the dull and underpaid job he held in the Cabinet. It is not generally known that he has been practically receiving no salary for his services as Secretary of State for India. As a former Lord Chancellor he is entitled to a pension of £5,000 a year, and when a pensioner takes another Government job the rule is that he cannot draw both the salary of the office he holds and the pension attached to one he has held. Since the salary to a Secretary of State is £25,000, Lord Birkenhead, unless he got special treatment, receives no emolument from it. In fact his Lordship's pension was larger than his salary would be, because a retired Lord Chancellor pays no income-tax. He has to pay income-tax on his salary as long as he is Chancellor, but not on his pension. That was the reason why when Lord Haldane became Chancellor for the second time, after declaring that no man was worth more than £5,000 a year, he insisted on receiving £20,000 as Chancellor. That merely made his salary about equal to his pension. Lord Birkenhead will accordingly lose nothing by leaving office; and the remuneration he will receive in the City will no doubt be sufficient to replace those literary earnings which he has been forbidden by Mr. Baldwin to make, and which, as he has told the world, he relied upon to raise his official salary to a living wage. Mr. Reginald McKenna, Sir Robert Horne, and Sir Otto Niemeyer have left politics and are making their fifteen to twenty thousand a year, and why not Lord Birkenhead?

The exact amount of damage done to the forehold of the s.s. *Chengte* by fire on Sunday night is at the moment unknown. From enquiries made of the agents yesterday, our representative was informed that the damage had not been surveyed and until that was done, further details would not be available. It is, however, learned that there was not much cargo in the forehold, as the vessel had been here nearly a week, and most of her freight had been discharged.

Opposing a motion at a Southend Town Council meeting to rescind a decision vetoing an expenditure of £20,000 on a new bandstand, Alderman, Sir John Francis argued that people would not be tempted out of their houses to-day to listen to military bands. "Young people," he added, "prefer to go to the pictures and hold hands." The council decided to erect the bandstand.

Japanese residents in America are planning to send a gift to the Emperor on the occasion of the coronation next month. The Japanese will offer as silver-white bear skin, measuring 12 by 8 feet, to the Emperor, and their gift to the Empress will be a specially made jewel-box. Japanese residents throughout America are expected to donate at least 50 cents apiece toward a fund from which the presents will be purchased.

Stock exchange speculations on behalf of Prince Christopher of Greece, who married the late widow of William B. Leeds, American tinplate king, by his agent in Rome have resulted in the vanishing of a large slice of the prince's personal fortune, and have involved him in a suit for slander instituted by the bank which handled his funds. The prince alleged that, as a result of his agent, Apostolo Tsorepic, exceeding his authority during the prince's absence, he suffered losses estimated at 5,000,000 lire (about £21,000). The prince summoned his broker and the manager of Barclay's Bank to appear before a notary to explain the circumstances of drawing up the document granting full power of attorney to the broker. The bank manager, Mr. Duncan Balfour, not only ignored the summons, but since it was alleged to have contained insinuations that the bank colluded in the operations, has instituted slander proceedings.

The story published in London papers of John Joseph Melville, the self-styled "Alchemist," is a remarkable example of the persistence of the childish credulity under the stimulus of cupidity—which Ben Jonson ridiculed. More than twenty years ago a number of Scotchmen, who were supposed to be hard-headed business men, treated Melville's claims so seriously that they parted with many thousands of pounds. He was provided with a building at some engineering works at Dumbarton to enable him to carry out his secret process of the transmutation of lead into mercury and mercury into gold and silver. Since then Melville has from time to time found English dupes, the latest being residents of Southend, who two years ago subscribed the capital of a company styled Melmil, Ltd., and equipped a factory at Laidon. The shareholders know now that they have been fooled, and the company is being wound up. But Melville still asserts that he can do the trick "under proper conditions," and no doubt he will soon get hold of fresh gulls. The supply is inexhaustible.

Both Australia and South Africa have approved of the Canadian proposal to inaugurate British Empire Games, somewhat on the same lines as the Olympic Games, the first meeting to take place at Hamilton, Ontario, in two years' time. It is also understood that the English A.A.A. officials are supporting the scheme, while Ireland views the matter in a favourable light. The Scottish authorities are also prepared to recommend that Scotland should send a team, provided that the three countries England, Scotland, and Ireland are represented independently. This proposal, it may be taken for granted, will be agreed to, and British Empire Games, which may arouse greater interest than the Olympic Games, will actually come into being in 1930. It is expected that these games will take place actually in each country in turn, while the events will in the main be confined to athletic contests, with a pentathlon, throwing the javelin and discus, and a Marathon race, though the details remain to be settled. It is not unlikely that boxing and fencing contests may be included, but rowing, chiefly on account of the expense in sending craft, etc., will not.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

THREE KOWLOON LOTS AT UPSET PRICE.

Three lots of Crown land were sold at auction at the P.W.D. offices yesterday afternoon, all at upset price. Two of them were purchased by Chinese, the third being bought by the French Mission.

The first lot to be put up to auction, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2144, has an area of about 3,844 square feet. It is situated at the junction of Tung Choi Street and Shan Tung Street, the annual Crown rental being \$52. It was sold at the upset price of \$7,088 to Lau Kiu, Ng Yng and Pang Yun Kui, of 97, Fourth Street, Saiyungpan.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2145, which is situated at the junction of Prince Edward Road and Waterloo Road, was next put up. The area is about 113,250 square feet, and the annual Crown rental \$730. The purchaser general in Hong Kong of the Society of Missions Etrangères, Fr. A. Bioteau, became the purchaser at the upset price of \$56,625.

Among the special conditions of sale are clauses forbidding the erection of other than detached or semi-detached houses of European type, and the erection of any building within 20 feet of Prince Edward Road or Waterloo Road.

The third lot, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2146, is situated at the junction of Tai Nam Street and Prince Edward Road, and has an area of 2,975 square feet. The annual Crown rental is \$69 and the upset price \$11,980. It was purchased on behalf of the Fuk Wa Bank, Bonham Strand, by Wong Yu Tung.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN CHINESE RESIDENT.

FAMOUS CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.

The death occurred on the 13th instant of Mr. Fung Yuk Shun (also known as Fung Yuk Shan), senior member of the Chinese staff in the head office of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd. Mr. Fung was only 39 years old, and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss.

Educated at Queen's College, Mr. Fung enjoyed the friendship of Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., the Headmaster, and of the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. Li Yau Tuen (chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce) and many other leading Chinese residents.

Well versed in Chinese classics, Mr. Fung had a great knowledge of the art and literature of his country.

The funeral took place yesterday, the remains being interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast, and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, on the 15th instant, was as follows:—

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific, but another appears to be developing over North China. The typhoon is situated less than 300 miles to the north-west of Guam, moving W.N.W.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the coast, and over the Northern China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, fine.

A girl about seventeen years of age was crushed to death beneath a medium ten-ton tank during recent manoeuvres in Surrey. She slipped from an edging of turf on the roadside as the tank was passing and fell under it. The driver did all in his power to stop the machine, but unapparently to no purpose, and it skidded. A corporal of the Military Police, who was standing near, had himself a narrow escape from being crushed. The girl's arm was caught by one of the wheels and was afterwards amputated, but death ensued. The accident happened at the entrance to the camp of the Guards' Brigade, whither the girl had cycled to see the troops return from their all night battle. The road had no footpath, and it was in passing a stationary lorry that the accident occurred. The girl was endeavouring to bring her bicycle closer to the side, and the tank in endeavouring to avoid her, swung round and caught her. A moment before the girl had been smiling up at the crew. This is the first accident of the kind, although the tanks have covered thousands of miles.

BRUTAL ASSASSINATIONS IN CHEFOO.

NATIONALIST ENVOYS HORRIBLY MUTILATED.

FENG YU HSIANG'S DELEGATES ARRESTED AND SHOT.

THE SHANGHAI POSTAL STRIKE.

A terrible situation has arisen at Chefoo. Liu Chen Nien, a late supporter of General Chang Tsung Chang has hoisted the Nationalist flag over the city, but this action appears to have no significance. The Nanking Government has made attempts to place its own representatives in the leading political positions there and has sent emissaries to Chefoo. Recently seven men have been found murdered in the city with their faces terribly mutilated, and these are believed to be the unfortunate Nanking envoys. Following these crimes there have been further assassinations and many executions.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has also dispatched a delegation to interview Liu Chen Nien, but they were immediately arrested and shot. A second delegation from the same source met with little better fate, for the whole sixteen members comprising the party were arrested, and seven of them were subsequently shot. It is reliably reported that General Feng Yu Hsiang intends to take very stern measures against Liu Chen Nien.

There are strong threats of a renewal of the postal strike in Shanghai, and the workers are threatening to bring out in sympathy all labour on the riverside and in the power station. A leading postal official ridicules the rumour, saying that the strike will peter out as the disaffected members are well aware that the Government is prepared to take strong action to suppress it.

BRUTAL ASSASSINATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, Oct. 15th. While on the surface the situation is quiet, there is a considerable undercurrent of uneasiness here.

Since Liu Chen Nien, a late adherent of Chang Tsung Chang, hoisted the Nationalist flag, attempts have been made by Nanking to install their own nominees in political positions, but Liu Chen Nien has retained his own men in the civil and military posts.

On October 10th seven men were found murdered with their faces most horribly mutilated, and well-informed people believe that the victims were Nanking emissaries who were assassinated by the orders of Liu Chen Nien. Later there have been more assassinations and over thirty executions.

PEKING.

It is reliably reported that Feng Yu Hsiang intends to take strong measures against Liu Chen Nien. A delegation from Feng called on Liu on October 10th and Liu arrested and shot them. On the following day sixteen of Feng's delegates approached Liu, who arrested them and shot seven of them.

APPRECIATION OF CHANG HSUEH LIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 15th. According to information from official sources, says the Kuai Hui News Agency, Feng Yu Hsiang will assume the post of Vice-President of the Executive Yuan.

Feng Yu Hsiang in an interview declared that he approved of Chang Hsueh Liang's appointment as a State Councillor.

"We cannot ignore him, especially at the present moment when our relations with Japan are in a critical condition. There is no reason why he cannot be taken into our fold and be regarded as one of our faithful comrades if he is loyal to the Party."

APPOINTMENTS REFUSED.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15th. General Yang Yu Ting, General Chang Hsueh Liang's representative sent to conduct negotiations with General Pei Chung Hsi, has returned to Mukden. In an official statement he said that he would decline to take any official post in Manchuria and would not accept any appointment from the Nanking Government.

PROPERTY OF FORMER OFFICIALS.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15th. The Nanking Government has instructed the Tientsin Chinese authorities to investigate all permanent properties owned by the retired officials of the former Peking Government in Tientsin.

On a rough estimate ninety per cent. of land and building properties owned by them are in foreign settlements.

The Nanking Government however intends to take steps to confiscate them.

JEHOL TERRITORY.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15th. Upon instruction from the Nanking Government, General Fang Chia Wu is making military preparations on the borders of Jehol and as soon as the time arrives he will march into this territory.

GERMAN AVIATOR'S FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI.

A LUCKY LANDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANTON, Oct. 15th. Baron von Huenefeld, the famous German Atlantic flier, hopped off from Canton for Shanghai at dawn this morning. He is due in Shanghai in the early afternoon.

LATER.

Baron von Huenefeld arrived at Shanghai at 5.35 p.m.

The Europa made a safe landing on the Lunghua parade ground, ten miles from the Settlement. After examination of their papers by the Chinese military authorities, Baron von Huenefeld and his comrades arrived at the German Country Club in the International Settlement at 8.45 p.m. where a reception was held. The aviator told a Reuter representative that the journey from Canton was made without incident, but the landing was a lucky one as there were only a few yards to spare. Future plans are uncertain for the time being.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE FEUDS IN AMERICA.

MURDERS IN THE STREETS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15th. Seven Chinese have been killed in various cities as a result of a recrudescence of Chinese tong warfare. Three were shot down in the streets of Chicago, while others were murdered in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

VERITABLE BATTLE IN SOFIA.

REVOLVERS FREELY USED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERAL LEADERS WOUNDED.

THE GIANT BRITISH AIRSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEARLY READY FOR TESTS.

TRIAL TRIP TO AMERICA.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

It is stated that the British airship, R100, now under construction at Howden, Yorkshire, will be completed before Christmas. The tests will probably include a demonstration flight to America and it is proposed later to establish an England-America airship service on a commercial basis.

The R100, although her length is less than that of the Graf Zeppelin, is designed to carry 100 passengers, and her engines are more powerful.

The airship R101, which is under construction by the Air Ministry at Cardington, is also almost ready for shed tests.

COURT IN MOURNING.

DEATH OF LATE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 14th. His Majesty the King has ordered a week's full Court Mourning and another week of half mourning from to-morrow for the late Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia.

PRINCE'S INFORMAL CHAT.

HALT AT WAYSIDE STATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 14th. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales left Nairobi, Kenya, to-day for Uganda. The leave-taking was informal.

A few miles out of Nairobi, the train stopped at a station and the Prince alighted, taking by surprise a group of people waiting to see his train pass. He chatted with them for a few minutes before resuming his journey to Uganda.

THE WANDERINGS OF ALICE.

LEWIS CARROLL'S MANUSCRIPT.

AMERICAN'S PURCHASE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15th.

It is announced that Mr. Eldred Johnson, founder and ex-President of the Victor Talking Machine Company, who lives at Morristown, New Jersey, has purchased Lewis Carroll's original manuscript of Alice in Wonderland with two copies of the first edition of Alice for \$150,000.

Mr. Johnson intends to keep his treasure at Morristown and declares that he will never dispose of it.

GRIM SEARCH FOR VICTIMS.

CHARFIELD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 14th. The railway disaster which occurred early yesterday morning at Charfield, Gloucestershire, was one of the worst that has happened on British railways within recent years.

From the examination of human remains recovered from the disastrous train smash and fire, doctors are satisfied that at least fourteen persons were killed.

Nothing but the ashes of some of the victims remain, though it is thought that the majority were killed before the fire devoured the wrecked carriages.

The wreckage was searched continuously throughout yesterday and last night by railway workers and volunteers, at great personal risk, owing to the flames which enveloped the telescoped coaches.

The collision took place under a bridge over the railway at Charfield station. The engine of a passenger train collided with the engine of a goods train which was being shunted into a siding.

The passenger train engine turned over on its side on to the opposite line, on which the goods train was passing.

A considerable amount of wreckage piled up around the engine under the bridge became ignited, and four vehicles of the passenger train were completely burned before the fire could be extinguished.

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AERODROME IN DARKNESS.

LIGHTED BY MOTOR HEAD LAMPS.

END OF A GREAT FLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, Oct. 15th.

At the conclusion of a terrifying twenty-three-hour flight from New Zealand to Australia, in which he was buffeted by gales and harassed by fog, Capt. Kingsford Smith arrived to find the aerodrome in complete darkness owing to the failure of the electric current.

He circled the aerodrome while hundreds of motor cars, hastily driven to the enclosure, lit up the arena by means of their headlights which, aided by a big arc lamp, enabled the exhausted airmen to land safely.

Their arrival was boisterously applauded by 25,000 people who had been waiting for hours in drenching rain.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

MODERATES HOWLED DOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Oct. 14th.

There was a great uproar, and demonstration at Yarrabank when the saner leaders of the Australian Trades Union Congress were endeavouring to reason with the men, the speakers being shouted down.

Mr. Crofts, the secretary of the T.U.C. told the strikers plainly that it was hopeless for them to expect victory. He was howled down by a large section of the crowd, who described the T.U.C. as "a lot of cowards."

GERMAN CLAIRVOYANT'S POWERS.

BERLIN POLICE CRITICISM.

The "Sybil of Memeland," Frau Gunthers-Geffers, who had astonished Germany by her clairvoyant powers in discovering crime, who had been acquitted of fraud amid the congratulations of the spectators in a case brought by the Public Prosecutors, and who only at the end of July tracked another murderer, has now caused Dr. Weiss, the Berlin Vice-President, to draw up a report of her activities.

In the *Kriminalische Monatshefte* (Criminal Monthly Review) he deals fully with one of her noted "experiments" of second sight in a double murder case. He enumerates her actions and "evidence," and then proceeds to criticise them.

Dr. Weiss, in the case he describes, declares that the first action of the medium was to indicate that the murdered persons were driving along the road in the opposite direction to that which they were proved later to have taken.

Secondly, she went up to a bush in her trance and asserted that the murderer had "stood behind it." Police evidence, Dr. Weiss declares, proved that this was impossible. It also indicated the correct place, which was behind an alder tree.

The clairvoyant then gave a description of the horse and carriage in which the murdered persons were driving and of the site of the murder. This was mostly correct, but the Police President declares that she could have read all the details in the newspapers and come to her conclusions by a clever piece of deduction.

Furthermore he said that she had seen a police notice of the murder before going into her trance.

Dr. Weiss's last point is the most important. Frau Gunthers-Geffers gave the name of the murderer and details of his past life. These statements the police president declares were carefully examined by the criminal police and found to be entirely wrong.

Moreover, Dr. Weiss maintains that the clairvoyant had most probably read the details about the supposed murder in a paper and described them later in her trance.

From the Police President's report "clairvoyant" evidence, which was becoming popular in Germany, will doubtless be discredited; but it remains to be seen whether similar evidence may be given from such a high source to prove that Frau Gunthers-Geffers' other clairvoyant feats, which were accepted in the law courts as genuine, were accomplished by deduction or other means.

NAVAL DOCUMENT DISCLOSURES.

DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING.

PURCHASE DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Oct. 15th.

It now transpires, in further elucidation of the Horan mystery, that M. de Noblet, aged thirty, who joined the French Diplomatic Service in 1921, and is now attached to the Press Bureau at the Quai d'Orsay, was the source of supply of the Anglo-French naval document by an accident.

It appears that he communicated the document to his friend, M. Roger de la Planque, a French journalist on the *Intransigeant*, who also worked for the Universal News Agency. De Noblet, who was only temporarily in charge of the Press Bureau, was not aware of his connection with the American agency.

M. de la Planque states that he later dined with Mr. Horan and allowed him to peruse the document, stipulating that he did not publish it *in extenso*. He denies that he received money from Horan apart from his usual £6 a week.

There is no question of M. de Noblet having received any money for the disclosure of the document.

It is semi-officially explained that the document was normally circulated to the Press Bureau, whose business was to receive journalists.

The *Intransigeant* announces that M. de la Planque has been dismissed.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

PROFESSOR BRIGHAM ON SOME CONTRASTS.

Speaking recently at the Summer School of Geography at Oxford, Professor A. P. Brigham, of Colgate University, New York, said that, in spite of the curious outbursts of which they had heard, the American Spread-Eagle era had passed and the period of self-scrutiny had come. Americans were not so sure they were always right, as they once were, though they might be more nearly sane than some of their European critics thought they were. They were not self-sufficient, even in Nature's resources, nor in that manifold network of thoughts, tastes, purposes, and experiences, that vast sphere of human interests, which made up life.

If they could not indicate a nation, neither could they fully describe a nation environmentally or spiritually, and he was not trying to do that.

Some Americans, having seen the cliffs of Dover, four days of London, four hours of Oxford, and a dash of Stratford, Warwick, and Chester, thought that they knew England. Some Englishmen were sure about the United States when they had seen New York, Niagara, Chicago, and Washington. An eminent English writer not long ago professed to have seen the great land on the west side of the Atlantic, but his book was painfully short on the United States and distressingly revealing of himself.

A hopefully large number of Americans knew that bigness was not greatness and, fully appreciating their own country and its advantages, still turned to Britain to see what a small piece of ground with large men could do in 1,000 years of history. To make a composite photograph of a country or its people was an unattainable art. Nowhere was such an achievement more difficult than in the United States, with its vast size and limitless varieties of man and nature.

Having drawn a contrast between the States of Massachusetts and Virginia, Professor Brigham pointed out that there were 48 States besides. Who could understand such a country? He could not make his audience understand it, and could only give them a glimpse here and there. When they saw the United States as a whole, or even the long, narrow Atlantic border, they were baffled by the variety of what they tried to put in a single picture. What was true of one part was not true of another. Full knowledge and broad charity should underlie serious judgment of his country or of any other. England should not get her literary egotists but her Lord Bryce if she wanted the story of his country from an Englishman.

ZEPPELIN'S STRANGE RETICENCE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS PIQUED.

THRILLING REPAIR WORK.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 14th.

The huge crowds that invaded Lakehurst Field at an early hour this morning, coming by thousands in motor-cars to see the arrival of the Zeppelin, have been waiting all day and are still determined to wait in spite of the bulletins, hoping that the great air-liner will appear at any moment.

Many have announced their preparedness to camp at Lakehurst Field overnight, while officials at the aerodrome are keeping an all-night vigil, while powerful searchlights to guide the Zeppelin are turned on at full power.

A First Message.

The Navy Department picked up a message shortly before noon which placed her position at that time as eighty miles north-east of Bermuda.

The message added: "We are running south-west in order to reach favourable winds. This is desirable in view of the necessary reduction of speed due to damage. All is well on board. We have sufficient fuel."

Between noon and six o'clock, the Zeppelin had declined to answer enquiries as to her whereabouts, on the ground that she was "too busy sending Press messages."

If the message picked up by the Navy Department is accurate, however, it is evident that the airship made scarcely any progress in the twelve hours between midnight and noon, presumably owing to adverse winds.

Serious Damage.

LATER.

The Graf Zeppelin has intimated by wireless that she intends changing her course, making direct for Lakehurst.

It is learned meanwhile at Lakehurst that the damage to the airship is greater than was at first thought to be the case.

At last, the Lakehurst Naval Air Station in New Jersey has been in direct communication with the Graf Zeppelin.

Her commander states that the airship will probably not arrive at Lakehurst before Monday afternoon.

Details Refused.

Officials at Lakehurst are somewhat piqued by the persistent refusal of the Graf Zeppelin to give details of her position and progress, and the first direct wireless message from the airship to Lakehurst was only prompted by a curt message sent out from Lakehurst that the officials had been on duty for many hours and required rest.

It is estimated that 70,000 people are awaiting at the aerodrome for the airship's arrival.

America has been thrilled and awed by a message reporting how the young son of Dr. Eckener and five other volunteers risked their lives when they were swung into mid-air to repair the port horizontal.

The plight of the passengers may be imagined from a report that the airship struck a squall and was smashed.

Off North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15th.

The fact that the Zeppelin spent the night cruising between Bermuda and the American coast is indicated by a wireless message picked up by the Navy Department showing that her position at 3.50 a.m. local time was still 300 miles south east of Cape Hatteras, while she is following a course on which she will encounter land near Wilmington or Cape Hatteras.

OBITUARY.

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LARCHMONT, New York, October 15th.

The death is announced of Mr. William Flynn, late Chief of the Secret Service.

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

The Interport match was frankly a little disappointing. In the four-somes our team made a gallant fight and the lead turned only on a 3 and 1 margin, which is not very large in a 36-hole match. On the following day however Hong Kong rather faded out of the picture and Shanghai won every match by a very convincing margin. Any hopes which we may have held of making up for this defeat by a win in the China Championship on Saturday and Sunday were rudely shattered by Budd who played brilliantly to win by twelve clear shots from the Shanghai second string, Blinks. Budd's score of 289, one over 4's for 72 holes of strenuous championship golf, is an extraordinarily fine performance. The scores for the individual rounds have not been reported, but there is obviously very little margin for error in such a total and his play throughout the two days must have been almost perfect. If further proof beside his big victory, is needed of the strength of the Shanghai team, it is provided by the fact that Donaldson, who played last in the Interport match, secured third place in the Championship.

The results of the Autumn meeting, as I prophesied—not quite fairly—last week, showed some fine returns, though the four ball four-somes did not achieve popularity. Any net score in the 60's in medal play, whether it be done from scratch or 18, is a very fine performance, while it is never as easy as it should be to be up on hogey. In view of the results one can only be profoundly grateful that retribution has fallen upon the winners at the hands of the handicapping committee, though even then it delayed its fall just too long. Undoubtedly there is an excellent opportunity of doing good scores at the present time, for the days are not too hot and the greens seem to get steadily better and better, while shots will travel very much further than they did a few weeks ago. But there are attendant disadvantages in this of course, for the bad shot which at one time was safe now runs into some well-deserved spots in the rough, from which it needs both skill and intelligence to extricate the ball.

With the course in its present condition the St. John's Red Cross trophy ought to attract one or two rather startling returns before the end of the month. Up to the present, mainly due to no doubt to the occurrence of the Autumn meeting followed by the Captain's Cup last week end, there has not been a very large entry for this competition, but that will no doubt be remedied before the end of the month.

Though there is still plenty of grass on the greens and fairways, the Old Course in parts is showing signs of the effect of sun and lack of rain. In some places the rough is quite badly dried up, a thing over which it is very difficult to be regretful, as one hardly notices it until it is necessary to play a shot from it. One or two of the tees have also been burnt very brown, and of these by far the worst is the 14th. Thanks to the hard ground the green at Sandy's Pulpit has again come within range of the normal hitter, so that presumably sometime in the not too distant future the present tee may be given a rest, which will give people an opportunity of trying the new tee further up the hill. Anyone who reaches the green from there may well congratulate himself on hitting a shot well and truly in the middle.

A book which gives the ideas of six of the world's greatest professionals upon the shots for which they are especially noted may well attract the attention of any golfer. This little book, *Six Golfing Shots*, is edited by Bernard Darwin, which in itself should be sufficient guarantee that there is good matter in it. The professionals who have contributed their views are Abe Mitchell on the drive, George Duncan on brassie and spoon play, J. H. Taylor on the iron and the mashie, Jim Barnes on the pitch-and-run, and James Braid on play from bunkers and hazards, while Arnold Massy deals with putting. Each of these masters puts forward his ideas briefly and with admirable clarity, without entering too deeply into theories or technicalities which in a longer book are rather apt to obscure the main line of reasoning. Needless to say the book is far from covering the whole field of the game, but if it serves only to bring back the mind of the player to essentials, and the essentials are strongly emphasised in every article—its work will have been well done. Not the least interesting part of this book is the admirably written preface by Mr. Darwin in which he analyses the characteristics of the six writers and attempts, somewhat sophisticatedly, one feels, to reconcile their apparent differences of method. Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. have a certain number of these little books which they are willing to distribute to those interested.

NEW YORK WINS THE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

"BABE" RUTH'S THREE HOME RUNS.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th.

For the second consecutive year the New York Yankees are World Champions after four straight victories.

Crashing through the Cardinal defence to a 7-3 win in a game which included five Yankee home runs, Miller Huggins' men upset all the records in the basket.

Not quite all the records, perhaps. Babe Ruth's last-year total of sixty home runs remains unsurpassed. But to-day he did a bigger thing than his best friends ever contemplated. In one game which decided a world championship, the fluke hit three homers!

It was a contest with enough smashing drama for a life-time, a game which started slowly with no runs in the first two innings, which allowed the Cardinals the first tally in the third inning, allowed the Yanks to creep even in the fourth, and the Cards to go one run ahead in the second half of that same fourth.

Then for two tense innings there were no more scores.

And then—the fatal Seventh with four Yankee runs, of which the first two were homers by Ruth and Gehrig! And victory conclusively clinched by two more runs in the eighth, despite the Cards' last-minute effort which netted one more St. Louis score in the last half of the ninth.

Not until it was all over could the dazed spectators pull themselves together sufficiently to realize that the "crippled" Yanks had duplicated their feat of yesterday when they took the world title from Pittsburgh in four games. Last year was the first time an American League club had ever won the championship in a four-game series. In 1914 the Boston Nationals had won in one-two-three-four fashion.

Athletics, but certainly never before had a team so decidedly conquered the "wise money" bettors. As a result of his achievement to-day, Babe Ruth has a total of 57 home runs for the season—only three under his record.

In addition to that, he has a special glory. His work to-day seemingly gave conclusive proof of what his friends had contended, namely, that the Babe has been holding himself in under orders for the good of the team. Huggins knew toward the end of the American League series that it would be a close thing for the Yanks, and he told Ruth to forget the home runs and get the base hits. Ruth did. To-day the lid came off.

It was Ruth who made the initial Yankee tally to-day at the opening of the fourth, when the score stood: Cards 1, Yanks 0. And it was a homer from the Ruth bat that did it.

No more Yankee runs were scored for another two innings, and at the opening of the seventh the score stood: Cards 2, Yanks 1. Again Ruth homered. Gehrig followed him with his fourth home run to Bottomley at first, and Bottomley threw to Maranville for a fast double play which put Koenig out. Orsatti was playing centre field for the Cardinals. No runs, one hit, no errors.

CARDINALS—Orsatti waited and was out on called strikes. High sent out a long hit and it was good for a two-bagger, Ruth missing the catch because of the sun. Frisch swung heavily for three misses. Bottomley walked, putting a man on first and second, but a Hoyt-to-Gehrig play retired Hafey. No runs, one hit, no errors.

SECOND INNING. YANKS—Gehrig waited and, with three World Series home runs on his record, drew a free walk up to first base without difficulty. Meusel tried to advance him but struck out. Lazzeri fled to Maranville and Dugan fled to Frisch. No runs, no hits, no errors.

CARDINALS—Harper swatted a grounder to Lazzeri who easily beat him out to Gehrig at first. Smith hit into centre field and it was good for a single. But a moment later he was put out while trying to steal. Catcher Bengough pegging the ball up to Koenig. Maranville made a two-bagger into right field, but Sherdel lined out to Gehrig. No runs, two hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING. YANKS—Bengough's swat off to the left netted a single. Hoyt sacrificed, Catcher Smith chasing the ball and throwing it up to first for the put-out while Bengough went to third base. But it didn't mean anything for Frisch hit to third base and was put out and

Koenig went out on a similar hit up the middle to second. No runs, one hit, no errors.

CARDINALS—Orsatti singled into centre field and went to second when Paschal was slow in fielding the ball, so he was credited with a double. High singled with an infield hit and Orsatti went to third. Frisch fled to Paschal and Orsatti scored after the catch with the first tall of the game for either side. High held first. Bottomley fouled out to Bengough. Hafey walked. Harper swung hard and fanned. One run, two hits, no errors.

FOURTH INNING.

YANKS—Letting go with everything he had, the famed Babe Ruth whaled the ball over the right field bleachers for his first home run of the World Series. When the excitement had quieted down somewhat Lou Gehrig drew his customary walk on four balls. Meusel fled out to Orsatti in centre field, Gehrig holding his base. Lazzeri singled to left field, Gehrig going to second. Dugan fled to Orsatti and Bengough fled to Hafey. One run, two hits, no errors.

CARDINALS—With the score now tied 1-1, tension was high. Smith singled to right field. Maranville forced Smith out at second on a Lazzeri-Koenig play, then went down to second himself when Koenig committed an error and threw into the stands in an attempt to stage a double play. Sherdel fled out to Paschal, Maranville holding second.

With Orsatti batting, Hoyt committed the second error of the inning and the only other error of the whole game by making a wild throw to second in an attempt to catch Maranville. Maranville came in for a score while the ball was being retrieved. Then Orsatti swung and fanned. One run, one hit, two errors.

FIFTH INNING.

YANKS—Hoyt singled to right field and Paschal singled to centre, Hoyt going to second base. Koenig popped an easy fly to Frisch at second. The runners held their bases. Babe Ruth was put out by Bottomley at first, unassisted. Gehrig again walked on four balls which were so far from the plate that Smith could hardly gather them in; it was such an intentional "pass" that the fans got a laugh. Meusel forced Gehrig out at second, Maranville to Frisch. No runs, two hits, no errors.

CARDINALS—High fled out to Paschal. Frisch knocked one at Hoyt who pegged to Gehrig at first. Bottomley waited and fanned on called strikes. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SIXTH INNING.

YANKS—Lazzeri singled to the left. Dugan made an infield hit which was a single, and Lazzeri went to second. Bengough fled out to Bottomley. Hoyt fouled to Bottomley, the runners holding their bases. Paschal fled out to Orsatti. No runs, two hits, no errors.

CARDINALS—Swinging briskly but to no purpose, Hafey struck out. Harper drew a free walk to first. Smith fled into Lazzeri's mitt, Harper hanging on to first base. Maranville singled to centre field and Harper got down to third, but Sherdel couldn't hit the spheroid in three tries. No runs, one hit, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING. YANKS—With a margin of one run against them, the Hugmen came out for the fatal Seventh full of scrap. Koenig hit into Maranville's glove. Sherdel managed to get two strikes on the mighty Babe Ruth and then attempted to get a third by a curve with a fast return, but Umpire Phipps refused to admit that it had come over far enough to cross the plate.

Then the Babe hit his second home run of the game! The ball went soaring over the right field bleachers.

And to complete the matter Lou Gehrig stepped to the plate, braced his toes, and likewise made a homer! His hit lodged somewhere up in the top of the right field stands and the ball hasn't been found yet.

When order had been restored Meusel singled into left field. Sherdel was fast from mound and the famed veteran Grover Cleveland Alexander took his place. Lazzeri hit a two-bagger into left field. Robertson, batting for Dugan, hit a single which sent Meusel across plate and put Lazzeri on third base. Combs, batting for Bengough, fled to Harper but Lazzeri scored after the catch. Robertson held to first base. Hoyt was out, Alexander to Bottomley. Four runs, five hits, no errors.

CARDINALS—There were general replacements at this point. Collins went in to catch for the Yanks, Durocher replaced Lazzeri at second, Durocher replaced Paschal in centre field, Robertson replaced Dugan at third. Orsatti fled to Collins, High fled to Ruth and Frisch fouled to Gehrig; no runs, no hit, no errors.

EIGHTH INNING. YANKS—Durst whaled a home run into the right field bleachers. Koenig was put out by Bottomley unassisted.

Babe Ruth made his third home run over the right field pavilion! Gehrig was out, Alexander to Bottomley, and Meusel fanned, swinging. Two runs, two hits, no errors.

CARDINALS—Bottomley swung hard but missed three. Hafey singled into the infield. Harper hit into a double play, with Koenig stepping on second and throwing to Gehrig at first to catch Harper of an eyeshot. No runs, one hit, no errors.

NINTH INNING. YANKS—Durocher died out to Harper. Robertson was out on a short roller which Alexander picked up and pegged to Bottomley. Collins hit a two-bagger into centre field but Hoyt retired the side with a fly to Orsatti. No runs, one hit, no errors.

CARDINALS—Smith was batting and Martin running for him. Smith hit a single into right field. Maranville went to bat and Martin stole second. Maranville fled to Koenig, Martin holding his base. Holm went to bat for Alexander and Martin stole third. Holm was out, Hoyt to Gehrig, but Martin scored on the throw to first. Orsatti singled into centre field. High singled to the left, Orsatti going to third. Frisch fouled to Ruth. One run, three hits, no errors.

THE SCORE.

YANKS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Paschal, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Durst, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Koenig, ss	3	1	1	1	1	1
Ruth, rf	3	3	3	2	0	0
Gehrig, lf	5	1	1	7	0	0
Meusel, 1b	5	1	1	0	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	4	1	3	1	2	0
Durocher, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dugan, 3b	3	0	1	0	0	0
Robertson, 3b	2	0	1	0	0	0
Bengough, c	3	0	1	8	1	0
Collins, c	1	0	1	2	0	0
Hoyt, p	4	0	1	0	3	1
x-Combs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	16	27	7	2

x—Batted for Bengough in the 7th. Sacrifice Fly.

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Orsatti, cf	5	1	2	4	0	0
High, 3b	5	0	3	0	1	0
Frish, 3b	0	0	0	4	1	0
Bottomley, 1b	3	0	0	1	1	0
Hafey, lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Harper, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, c	4	0	3	3	1	0
Maranville, ss	4	1	2	1	0	0
Sherdel, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
x-Holm	1	0	0	0	0	0
x-Martin	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	11	27	8	0

x—Holm batted for Alexander in the 9th.

xx—Martin ran for Smith in the 9th.

SUMMARY: First on balls, off Hoyt, 3, off Sherdel, 3. Left on bases, N.Y., 11, St. L., 9. Two base hits, High, Maranville, Orsatti, Lazzeri, Collins. Home runs, Ruth, 2 Gehrig, Durst. Double plays, Bottomley to Maranville; Koenig to Gehrig. Stolen bases, Martin, 2. Sacrifice hits, Hoyt, Combs, Frisch.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—FANLING, OCTOBER 15TH-14TH.

Captain A. W. Davison 57-18-60 (quarities).
Other scores:—
A. B. Stewart 76-3-73
N. Croucher 90-17-73
Major D. W. Beamish 87-13-74
I. W. Shewan 70-8-76
34 entries.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "BURGENLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Options Cargo will be loaded, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 2nd November, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 13th Oct., 1928. [6549]

JEBSEN & CO.

Hong Kong, 11th Oct., 1928. [6833]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motor Ship "TRAVE"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st October, 1928, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 19th October, 1928, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on the 17th of October, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for Countertransit.

MEIJSER & CO., Agents.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hong Kong, 11th Oct., 1928. [6836]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMER "KIDDERPORE"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 13TH OCTOBER, 1928.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.L.S.N. and B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Options Goods will be loaded here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 2nd November, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 13th Oct., 1928. [6549]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st October, 1928, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th Oct., 1928. [6845]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "GENERAL METZINGER"

BARRECE CARGO FROM

MASSILLON, & Co., Also CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, COGNAC, &c.

EX S.S. "TETUAN"

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 19th October, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th October, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hong Kong, 10th Oct., 1928. [6829]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLEBRO' ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENBEOCH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Nov., 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant, at 10.45 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hong Kong, 11th Oct., 1928. [6837]

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG-KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 21, BEDLAW LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

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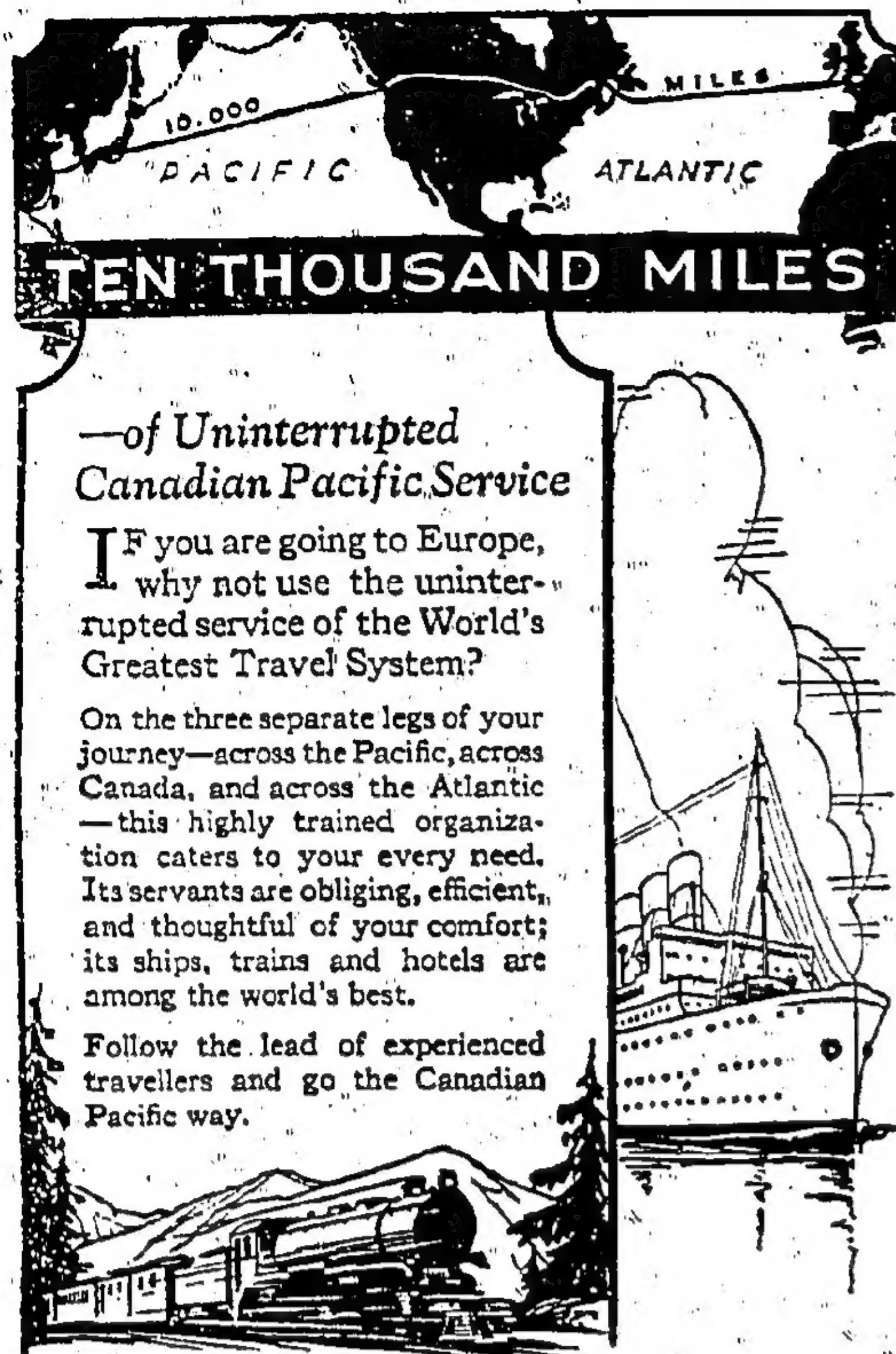
Goods not cleared by 15th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company

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HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Nov.

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MISHIMA MARU (Cable Zambonga) ... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

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BARUYO MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

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BAKATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Nov.

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† LIMA MARU (Cable Glasgow) ... Sunday, 21st Oct.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS BELOW AVERAGE.

THROUGH CARGO GOOD.

General merchandise brought in to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were below average, there being only 7,080 tons registered, by ten vessels out of twelve arrivals. Through cargo remained good, there being 23,871 tons carried in eight bottoms.

Of the local imports, two British steamers contributed 3,005 tons, of which the s.s. *Dalacorn*, from Antwerp and Manila, was responsible for 2,615 tons.

Japanese vessels were the heaviest carriers of through freights, there being 8,000 tons on the s.s. *Haruna Maru*, from Antwerp and Singapore, and 7,864 tons on the *Tsuyama Maru*, from Middlesbrough and Singapore.

The best British carrier was the s.s. *Dalacorn*. She carried 2,615 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	6
American	2	0
Japanese	2	0
French	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Chinese	2	3
Total	12	9

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

S.S. *Arufura* (British) from Melbourne and Manila, with 399 tons charcoal, flour, and general for Hong Kong, and 2,358 tons timber and general for other ports.

S.S. *Foo Shing* (British) from Canton with 77 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Dalacorn* (British) from Antwerp and Manila, with 2,615 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 2,615 tons for other ports.

S.S. *President Madison* (American) from San Francisco and Manila, with 650 tons tobacco, oranges, hemp, and general for Hong Kong, and 1,631 tons of commodities for other ports.

S.S. *Winconsin* (American) from Portland Oregon, and Legaspi, P.I., with 22 tons hemp for Hong Kong and 1,910 tons copra for other ports.

S.S. *Taiposet* (French) from Port Bayard, with 673 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tjikarang* (Dutch) from Shanghai and Amoy, with 24 tons duck feathers for Hong Kong and 1,192 tons general cargo for other ports.

S.S. *Thuriga Maru* (Japanese) from Antwerp and Singapore, with 275 tons general cargo for Hong Kong and 8,000 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Haruna Maru* (Japanese) from Middlesbrough and Singapore with 1,544 tons general for Hong Kong and 7,864 tons for other ports.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	6.30 a.m.	5.33 p.m.
To-morrow	6.30	5.30
Thursday	6.31	5.30

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

PLYING AN UNSURVEYED BOAT FOR HIRE.

"TAI LEE" TO GO ON KONGMOON RUN.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The practice of using unsurveyed motor vessels for hire is a common one. Chinese owners anxious to make money often have a disregard for the safety of their passengers, and it is very gratifying to know that the Marine Magistrate, Commander J. B. Newell, is taking a very serious view of such cases.

Yesterday at the Marine Court the owner of the motor-boat *Luen On* was charged with (a) using an unsurveyed motor-boat and (b) plying an unsurveyed craft for the purposes of harbour work.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the charges. He said that the survey of the boat was in course of completion, and he had used it meanwhile without knowing that he was acting contrary to the regulations. The Magistrate held that the case was a serious one, and said he would impose a fine twice the amount of the certificate fees. Defendant, was accordingly fined \$20 on the first count, and on the second charge was fined \$30.

Similar charges were preferred against the coxswain of the vessel concerned, but as he was only acting in accordance with the owner's orders, a nominal fine of \$1 on each charge was inflicted.

Causing Obstruction.

The master of a cargo junk was fined \$10 for causing obstruction in the Southern Fairway. Defendant said he had just taken on a load of rice, and was in the act of heaving anchor when the Police launch approached him.

The police officer in charge of the case stated that there were no signs of life on board the junk at the time of arrest, and that one of the *poles* had informed him that the master was ashore.

Navigating The Harbour Without Lights.

In order to save a few cents on oil, a Chinese boatman navigated the harbour at night without exhibiting the regulation lights. He was seen by a Police launch, and at the Marine Court yesterday morning he was fined \$10. A costly saving.

Dynamite On A Junk.

When the Police raided a junk off the Shaokwan Harbour, they found a box of dynamite and 400 detonators, together with eight coils of wire. Both the master and owner of the craft were charged at the Central Magistracy before Major C. Willson yesterday with having explosives on their boat without a permit.

The master was fined \$75 or the alternative of four weeks' hard labour. The owner was discharged, it being held that he had no knowledge of the explosives being on board. The dynamite and detonators were ordered to be confiscated.

The "Tai Lee."

The s.s. *Tai Lee* has returned from a trial run to Macao, which proved to be quite satisfactory. She is to be placed on the Kongmoon run.

Died At Sea.

The American steamer *Wisconsin* arriving here yesterday from Portland, Oregon, and Legaspi, P.I., in a report to the Harbour Authorities stated that the ship's carpenter had died at sea from heart failure.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taipei, Nov. 8th.

Changde, Dec. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Delhi, Oct. 24th.

City of Khio, Oct. 25th.

City of Mobile, Oct. 27th.

City of Perth, Oct. 30th.

City of Glasgow, Nov. 17th.

City of Chester, Nov. 24th.

City of Lahore, Dec. 8th.

City of Madras, Dec. 22nd.

City of Bedford, January 4th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Onpa, to-day.

Agapenor, to-morrow.

Antenor, to-morrow.

Zephyrus, October 18th.

Eurylochus, October 20th.

Dionet, October 21st.

Pyrrhus, October 24th.

Proclus, October 31st.

Decadion, November 3rd.

Zeus, November 4th.

Leion, November 6th.

Perceus, November 12th.

Menelaus, Nov. 13th.

Illeus, Nov. 14th.

Titan, Nov. 20th.

Tyndareus, Nov. 23th.

Illeus, Nov. 26th.

Asphalion, Nov. 27th.

Glaucus, Nov. 30th.

Telemachus, Dec. 6th.

Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.

Arctus, Dec. 17th.

Protesilaus, Dec. 13th.

Thesus, Dec. 28th.

Arcus, Dec. 29th.

Lycus, January 8th.

Sarpedon, January 10th.

Tydeus, January 20th.

British-India and Apear Line

Canara, Oct. 30th.

Taipei, Oct. 31th.

Taipei, Oct. 30th.

Taipei, Nov. 1st.

Taipei, Nov. 8th.

Taipei, Nov. 25th.

Taipei, Dec. 25th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, to-day.

Empress of Asia, Oct. 29th.

Empress of Canada, Nov. 19th.

Dodwell & Co.

Esquimaux, Nov. 8th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Polk, Oct. 20th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Chile, Oct. 20th.

Malaya, Oct. 25th.

Afrika, Nov. 1st.

Siam, Dec. 2nd.

Danmark, Dec. 30th.

Eastern and Australian Line.

Tanda, Nov. 5th.

St. Albans, Dec. 3rd.

Arufura, January 7th.

Glen Line.

Glenagey, Oct. 29th.

Glenagey, Oct. 31st.

Pembroke, Nov. 12th.

Glenagey, Nov. 23th.

Curmarnthshire, Dec. 12th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and

Hugo Stinnes, Bremen.

Levenshagen, to-day.

Ruhr, Oct. 28th.

Sachsen, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.

Oldenburg, Dec. 9th.

Sanland, Dec. 21st.

Java-China-Japan Line

Tjisalak, Oct. 19th.

Tjikini, Oct. 22nd.

Tjisandari, Oct. 24th.

Tjisaraen, Oct. 29th.

Tjisaraen, Nov. 2nd.

Tjisaraen, Nov. 5th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Drifflinger, Oct. 20th.

Saarbruecken, Oct. 23rd.

Pfalz, Nov. 7th.

Coblenz, Nov. 18th.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TRADING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, AUSTRALASIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND,
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEBANON, PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL MONTHLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* "KRIVA"	9,135	27th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
* "MIRZAPUR"	6,715	1st Nov.	Straits & Bombay.
* "MACEDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
* "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	13th Nov.	Straits, Bombay and Karachi.
* "KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
* "KARMALA"	9,129	1st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
* "JEYPORE"	5,313	8th Dec.	London, Hull, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
* "MALWA"	10,968	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
* "KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
* "NALDERA"	10,953	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
* "MANTUA"	10,946	29th Jan.	do.
* "KALYAN"	9,144	10th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
* "MOREA"	10,953	22nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
* "KASHGAR"	9,006	10th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
* "MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
* "KRIVA"	9,135	16th Mar.	do.
* "KARMALA"	9,129	23rd Mar.	do.
* "MALWA"	10,968	30th Mar.	do.
* "NALDERA"	10,953	13th Apr.	S'hai, Marseilles and London.
* "KASHMIR"	8,985	20th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
* "MANTUA"	10,946	27th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
* "KHYBER"	9,114	11th May.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
* "MOREA"	10,953	28th May.	Marseilles and London.
* "KALYAN"	9,144	8th June.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
* "RAJPUTANA"	16,533	22nd June.	do.

* Cargo only.

† Calls Casa Blanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* "TALMA"	10,000	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Uluata.
* "TAKLIWA"	7,834	4th Nov.	do.
* "CANARA"	6,014	15th Nov.	do.

* Cargo only.

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steam
